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SOME THOUGHTS ON COLLEGE EDUCATION.

In a Letter addressed to a Friend.

BY TAYLER LEWIS.

The following Letter, which contains much sound truth on a great subject, grow out of a request made to Professor Lewis to be present and take part in the discussion of the question, held at the Chapel of the New York University, in the beginning of the present year—Whether "Our Colleg s meet the demands for education in this country." This was his reply.

LEVEN COLLEGE SCHENKETADE.

Union College, Schenectadt, J Tuesday, Feb. 6th, 1859.

DEAR SIR :-

The discussion to which you invite me is certainly a very interesting one, and I should like much to be present. That, however, will be out of my power. Of the general question proposed I should take the negative side, but on very different grounds from those that would not be the transfer of th that would probably be assumed by my old friend, Mr. Greeley. A higher order of edu-cation, I would say, is demanded from our colleges, if we use the term demand for the intrinsic need or want, and, in this sense, value of the thing, rather than the clamor of the popular press; or, in other words, if we employ education in its true and highest meaning, as being the culture, growth, develop-ment, and formation of mind as mind, and of man as man, in distinction from the partial knowledge which has nothing to do with such culture and formation, but has regard solely to particular pursuits and branches of business. If we take the word, then, in the first sense, and the true sense, and, as I could first sense, and the true sense, and, as I could show (did time and space permit), the most really practical sense, our colleges do not meet the intrinsic demands for education in this country. They have been drawn away by the popular clamor into a more relaxed, diluted, and superficial course, which has taken the name of the practical; whilst experience, as far as the experiment has been tried, is daily showing that it turns out weaker men, less truly practical men. less prepared to meet the showing that it turns out weaker men, less truly practical men, less prepared to meet the flood of quackery which is pouring from the press, from the public lecture, and even from the pulpit. The immense amount of spurious opinions, spurious philosophy, and spurious science even (as the term is abused), all over our land, furnishes the strongest argument in proof of the need of a truly educated class, of the want of an order of minds thoroughly the want of an order of minds thoroughly drilled in the strong old scholastic course, em-bracing that harmonious mixture of the pure

mathematics, rich classical knowledge, logic, rhetoric, mental and moral philosophy, together with the fundamental elements of physical science, which makes the strong man, the pracsuperficial knowledge; as from the very nascience, which makes the strong man, the practical man, the man prepared to make himself master of any kind of useful, or useless, knowledge he may afterwards choose to acquire. Experience is showing that every essential departure from this course (although there may be modifications in detail) leads only to inefficiency, and superficial and chaotic knowledge.

There is also (and here I speak from my decided experience as a teacher) a great fallacy about this so-called "useful" or "business knowledge." I have generally found the kind of education that deals most in this sort of cant, to be, of all others, the most worthless, u eless, and absolutely good for nothing, if not positively pernicious. It does not even secure that at which it professes to aim. The reason is obvious. Cut off from its relations to the general design and innate idea of education, it is necessarily superficial, and all superficial knowledge is chaotic, and thus far productive of mental imbecility. Again, it is one-sided; and all one-sided knowledge taken out of the general scheme of truth, and viewed aside from its connexions with other sciences. is necessarily distorted and incorrect. Partial course students, pursuing what are called the practical and useful branches, I have almost always found to be inferior, even in their own chosen studies, to those who take the full scholastic course, which goes to make up the harmonious whole we style a " liberal educa-

There is, again, another fallacy involved in these "useful science" schemes Real scientific men can be only those, with very rare exceptions, who are able to devote their lives, and who do devote their lives, to scientific pursuits. All absurd questions and com-plaints about aristocracy and democracy, and "buried genius," and intellect "born to blush are here altogether out of place. unseen," Life is too short, and " art too long," to admit the truth of any other idea respecting it. Scientific men, truly scientific men, must, as a general rule, form a class. There is no help for it. And whilst this is so, the practical applications of science to business and trades, and plications of science to business and trades, and mechanic arts, must be, more or less, the em-pirical use of principles brought out in the closet or the laboratory. If a man wants che-mistry for no other or higher purpose than some of its applications to his trade or busi-ness (and if he does want it for some higher ness (and it he does want it for some higher purpose it is no longer as useful knowledge), why should each one in these circumstances learn the whole science for himself, and study it out for himself, when it has already been studied out for him by others, and that too so much better than he could have ever done it for himself? Why not in the same way each man his own physiin the same way each man his own physician? But in truth, he does not really learn it. It is worse than empirical knowledge after all, for that may have some modesty about it, some sense of its own deficiency. To found mechanical or agricultural colleges, in which, by a three months' or a six months' attendance, our young men generally are expected to be

make pretenders, and to fill the land with worthless, and worse than worthless, because superficial knowledge; as from the very nature of the case and shortness of the time, it must be. One truly scientific and practical man sent abroad at the public expense to lecture throughout our state on the direct applicature throughout our state, on the direct applications of chemistry and other branches, would effect more than all the mechanical, or agricultural, or manual labor colleges that could be contrived to waste the public means.

There is a third mistake on this subject. The science actually required for practical pursuits, or for what is called business, is really far smaller in amount than is generally ima-gined. What there is of it, too, is much better, and more clearly, and more safely learned as accurate empirical knowledge, than in a futile attempt to grasp what is really never tho-roughly laid hold on, and which, moreover, in consequence of its necessary superficialness, leaves the mind in a worse state than it found It is not only in a worse condition generally, but in a worse condition to use the very knowledge thus required, than if it had been received as simple fact or truth, without any weak attempts to theorize respecting it.

It may be said that this would be making distinctions and classes. It would make some the generators of knowledge, others mere passive receivers, and others again mere manual appliers. But we cannot help it. It is nature, I answer, that makes distinctions and classes; a something still stronger than nature sometimes, even the circumstances of mankind as they are necessarily conditioned in human society, and as they are made imperative by the wants and brevity of human life. These are the causes which make it not only necessary, but absolutely best for the harmonious good of the whole, that the body politic, in this respect, should be like the body human, with its various members. A man all head, or who should aim at being all head, would be a monster. It would probably be a very weak head, too,—a deformed hydrocephalous organ. And so it is with the State. It cannot be all intellect or all eye. Such a universal dilution and diffusion of all knowledge would be like water on the brain. It would not even be desirable if it could be so. It would not be for the best good, the truest well-being either of the individual or of the political subject.

All this may sound very anti-democratic, but I cannot help it. As a practical man I must repeat what practical experience and nature both teach me; that in the civil corporation, also, there must not only be head and eyes, but hands and legs, aye and feet too, however much the comparison may be disliked, and these under the guidance of that well-trained head which has been developed in a system of the highest and most there are discovered. system of the highest and most thorough edu-cation; an education even in its highest stages free to all, yet so conducted as finally to work out the best results from the materials offered, or, in other words, from among those whom nature, talents, circumstances, disposition, together with the command of the means and time, may point out as the proper subjects of such a process. One thing is set-tled in nature. There must, and there ever

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will be, a public head of some kind; a wise head or a foolish one: and the mass of mankind ever will, and must, think through it; at no time, perhaps, more truly than when there is the most boast of each man's thinking for himself. Such a head there must be. It is one of nature's laws. If it is not the Church, or a well-educated class, or the best and most rational part of society in some legitimate form, it will be the political caucus, or radical associations, or a frivolous and usurping literary class, so styled, or the self-elected and self-ordained priesthood of the newspaper press. Through some organ, or other, I reeat it, the great mass of mankind must ever think. Through such organs as have been last mentioned, the community are thinking now, with all our claims to a light and an independence unknown in the world before.

The amount of real science, it has been said, which is required for business pursuits, is much smaller than is commonly imagined. It may be maintained, in the second place, that the attempt, in these useful science schools, to go beyond that little, is often positively pernigo beyond that little, is often positively perticious. It is from the little chemistry, the little physiology, the weak infusions of phrenology, the dabblings in political economy, and in what are called "ideas of history," together with smatterings of mental philosophy, that are picked up in our railroad, time-saving, study-saving, and thought-saving courses of instruction, or which are derived from still more superficial lectures, comes all this spurious philosophy (so-called) with which we are so flooded, under the names of mesmerism, electrical psychology, phren logy, and social reform. Hence come those discussions in which we hear it debated, with great show of science, whether God and the soul are not galvanism. Hence comes it, that with all our oasted progress, such books as "Davis's Revelations" and "The Mysterious Knock-Revelations" ings" have so widespread an influence. Hence comes the preparation in the public mind for the ready reception of all that is radical in politics and social philosophy, of all that has no other merit than that of being new in theology, and of all that would turn morals into a system of physics; that would, in other words, make crime a disease, and acknowledge no other law within or without, but passional attraction. A good common school education, in the old branches, is better than this; not only in saving the mind from spurious knowledge, but as actually making more useful men, whose unsophisticated common sense is worth more than all this so-called science, even when taken at its highest value.

Now the very facts that such unsound notions are all abroad, and that they increase in proportion as our colleges are inclined to relax in favor of a more popular system; these very facts create the strongest arguments in favor of their retracing their steps, and aiming, on the other hand, to produce a more highly and thoroughly educated class, as a counter-acting force. Hence would I maintain that our colleges, instead of accommodating themselves to a false sentiment, which is never satisfied with any concessions, should rather return to a more scholastic system; that is, a system more grounded on the most fundamental truth,—a system aiming at a well-balanced, well-harmonized course of study, in which the humani-ties (that is, the studies that pertain to man as man) should be well taught, rather than at great extent or diversity in matters of instruction, or at the accommodation of these to what are called "immediate practical utilities." If man) should be well taught, rather than at great extent or diversity in matters of instruction, or at the accommodation of these to what are called "immediate practical utilities." If our colleges once depart radically, in this way

from the true idea of liberal education, there can be consistently no stopping-place, no end to these demands of "practical utilities," until they have run through the whole course of occupations and trades, and established profes-sorships for them all, from the art and mystery of the hod-carrier to that of the architect.

They have already gone far enough in this direction. Experience, the best guide, is too conclusively showing that somehow, with all the pains and all the boast about being "usethe results are after all poor and worthful. less. It is time, therefore, that there should be a reconstruction, a return to a system known to have produced better fruit, although this old mode might, perhaps, be slightly modified in non-essentials to meet the new demands of increased physical science. But even the necessary and fundamental departments of this kind of knowledge have been greatly overrated; at least in their comparative value. Chemistry is indeed a noble science; but in the midst of abounding moral, social, political, and theological quackery, logic, or a close acquaintance with the fallacies as well as the legitimate power of language, may actually become not only a higher, but even a more useful study than chemistry, with all its ac-knowledged value. Logical tests of false reasoning may be worth more, at such a time as this, than chemical tests of poisons and bad medicines. Let any serious man read carefully for this purpose the speeches in congress, and the leading articles in many of our most widely circulated newspapers, and then seri-ously ask himself, what kind of knowledge our young men most want. The knowledge of words, which some with sneering ignorance would set in contrast with things, becomes one of the most useful of all things, at a time when things themselves are perverted, or seen through a false medium in consequence of the universal abuse of language, in the rejection or distortion of the fundamental ideas or first truths in which it is grounded.

Our colleges, it is said, should aim at turning out more practical men. But taking the term in the popular sense, may we not ask— Is this, indeed, the great want of the age? Is it of our own country? Have we not practi-cal men, as they are called, in plenty? Are we not every day experiencing the results of their practical labors, as they are exhibited in Congress, in Baltimore Conventions, and Philadelphia Conventions, and Buffalo Conventions, and in all the great conventions and little conventions throughout our land? Are they not seen in that demagoguism and utter degradation of all rationality into which politicians and the political press of all parties are rapidly descending, to a degree which is becoming offensive even to the more rightminded among themselves; all this time, too, the people falling pari passu with their lead-ers, through whom they think, until almost anything is received as sound and conclusive reason ing with which their self-appointed guides of the press may choose to insult their understandings? Have we not, indeed, an abundant standings? Have we not, indeed, an abundant supply of such men? and would it not be worth while for our colleges to try and produce a small quantity of real scholars, a little sprinkling of bookworms and pedants even,—at least as some slight set-off to the other and far more numerous class?

retrace their steps, they deserve to fall. It is the "mission"—to use one of the cant words of the day—it is the mission of the College, as it is of the Pulpit, not to follow, but to guide public opinion,-to elevate it where it is low, to oppose it where it is wrong, to correct it where it is erroneous. If they will not do this—if they utterly fail in their mission—if they will follow where they should lead, and let down when they should hold up, the sooner they come to an end, and are out of the way, the better. If this must be so, I would join the cry of the Edomites, and say, "Rase, rase them even to the foundations thereof." Let their rubbish be removed out of the way to make room for something better. And that better state would come. There is an innate feeling which will ultimately show itself-a feeling which will ultimately show itself,—a feeling of respect for what is really solid, ex-cellent, and superior. Even, then, should our colleges fail, this failing, we may be assured, will ultimately raise something of a higher nature out of their ruins.

But I must conclude. I have given, in this rambling epistle, the mere outline of an argument I would try and fill up could I be present. Because it is but an outline, some things in it may seem harsh, and savor of ultraism, which might, in a fuller discussion, be explained or modified, or have their jagged points rubbed off, at the same time, without being compromised. I submit it to you, with an apology for anything that might seem at war with your own highly-respected opinions, or those of the association generally of which I have the honor to be a member.

Yours, with all esteem and respect, TAYLER LEWIS.

JOEL BLACKMER.

Beniems.

MOHAMMED.

The Life and Religion of Mohammed, as con-tained in the Sheeah Traditions of the Hyat-Ul-Kuloob. Translated from the Persian. By Rev. James L. Merrick. Boston: Phil-

lips, Sampson & Co.

The Koran, &c., with Notes and a Preliminary
Discourse. By George Sale. Philadelphia: J. W. Moore.

It is somewhat remarkable how greatly the attention of the public has recently been turned to the East. Layard's volumes gave fresh impulse in that direction; the labors and researches of Wilkinson, Lane, Hengstenberg, Bunsen, Lepsius, and other distinguished satisfication. vans, have given dignity as well as importance to the various topics of interest to the western world; the publications of less consequence as works of learning, but better adapted to the mass of the reading community, we mean in the way of travels, sketches, &c., have, to some extent, created a taste for oriental things; and in our own country, the late productions of Irving, Hawks, Lynch, and others, have sa-tisfactorily shown that America is not behind in her taste for this study, or her determination to know all that is worth knowing of the people and countries whence sprang the human race, and whence, better than all, our holy re-ligion came to bless and to save.

In particular do these remarks apply to the life and career of that famous Arab conqueror and pretended prophet, Mohammed; and in our day, it seems not unlikely that we shall both know better and appreciate better the history of this celebrated impostor, and the religion which he propagated so widely and so successfully. Mr. Merrick's volume is espe-cially valuable to this end; since now, English

scholars and readers can see and hear what the rival sect of the Sheeahs have to say respecting the founder of their religious belief. In general we have been dependent upon the writers of the Sunnee sect for our knowledge respecting Mohammed, his successors, and the traditionary lore of his followers; and as the spirit of persecution and detraction is none the less strong in the East than in the West, the Sheeah portion of the Mohammedans has suf-Sheean portion of the Monammedans has suffered very much in various ways, and their good name has been belied without scruple by Arabs, Turks, and Tartars, who look upon them as more pernicious heretics than the Christian or Jewish dogs. It is well, therefore, to "hear the other side," and no work which we could mention would conduce so excellently to that end as the Hyat-Ul-Kuloob. which is now presented to us in a fair, readable version, and as we are able to pronounce, with singular accuracy and learning. To most readers it will prove an interesting and amusing book; it is full of all sorts of stories respecting Mohammed and Ali, the commander of the faithful, and goes into details with as much particularity as may be found in some of the apocryphal writings of early Christian times, e. g. :-

"When Mohammed was three months old, he was able to sit upright; when nine months old he walked; at ten months he went out with his foster-brothers to pasture the sheep; at fifteen months he practised archery with the youths of his tribe, for whom at thirty months he was more than a match at wrestling. At this time Haleemah returned him to his grandfather."

At two years old the young Mohammed went out to visit his brothers in the wilderness, and marvels without number are related of him at this time; the stones and trees saluted him, odoriferous flowers were showered upon him from heaven; a worn-out date-palm, at his touch, sprang into new life, and gave forth fruit of two kinds at once; angels attended on him and told him the wonders set before him; and still more,-

" Dardeel then produced a pair of scales, each scale of which was equal to the space between heaven and earth, and putting the prophet in one scale, placed a hundred of his future companions in the other, but they proved a mere feather to their leader. The angel then put against him a thousand of his most renowned and eminent followers, but they weighed nothing against the prophet. Half his sect was tried to as little purpose. Then all his sect, all the prophets who had pre-ceded him, and their coadjutors and successors, and all the angels, with mountains, seas, deserts, trees, and the whole universe God has made, were thrown into the opposing scale, but the whole inconceivable amount was totally overbalanced by that single individual, who was, therefore, shown to be the best of creatures."

Mohammed, it is well known, did not venture to base his claims to the office of a prophet on the possession of miraculous powers: his one so-called miracle was the Koran, which his followers assert, in the first place, surpasses in elegance and sublimity all the productions of the universe; next its "won-derful structure" proves it to be a miracle; third, its "consistency;" fourth, its "know-lege of Divine things;" fifth, its "perfect canons or rules in reference to human and dicanons or rules in reference to human and divine things;" sixth, its historical accuracy; seventh, its capability to "remove all pains of body and sorrows of mind;" eighth, its "revealing mysteries known only to God." The Sheeahs, however, are not willing that the originator of their limits and the beginning of their signature. Sheeahs, however, are not willing that the originator of their religious tenets should be believed in any respect; and so, following Ali, the commander of the faithful, they stoutly main-

tain that Mohammed did everything, and more too, within the power of prophet, since the be-ginning of the world; "Ali replied with a solemn oath in the name of the truth of the Lord, the Most High has granted no miracle to be performed from Adam down to the last prophet of time, which he has not bestowed on Mohammed, or a better than it with innumerable others. For instance, when the prophet began to publish the faith at Mekkah, all the Arabs laid the arrow of hatred on the bow of doubt, and tried by every stratagem to over-throw his divine claims. He assumed the prophetical office on Monday, and performed prayers with him on Tuesday, and continued to do so for seven years, during which period only a few persons became Mussulmans, but the Most High gave the faith more influence afterwards."—" Many celestial signs and mi-racles of different kinds were manifested in attestation of the mission of Mohammed. The first of these is his cleaving asunder the moon, which the Most High has declared in the illustrious Koran." "The second celestial miracle of Mohammed was his bringing back the sun, after that luminary had set.

This was in order that Ali might say his prayers: the third, fourth, and so on, as given in full in this Chapter, are detailed with all gravity, and apparently without any consciousness that ninety-nine out of a hundred are superlatively ridiculous, puerile, and absurd. It will prove a wholesome exercise to any one afflicted with doubts as to the Arabian impostor's claims, and his whole system, to examine the Hyat-Ul-Kuloob with some care. We are sure that he cannot rise from it without a similar conviction to that just expressed; we are equally sure that he will be most forcibly struck with the contrast between the jejune puerilities of Mohammedan delusion, and the gravity, dignity, and propriety of all that Holy Scripture relates of our Saviour and His

Another extract or two will exhibit this:-

"It is related, on the authority of the imam Saduk, that the prophet married fifteen wives, with thirteen of whom he cohabited, and that nine of them were bound to him by the ties of wedlock when he left the world. . . . He had, moreover, two select maids, with whom he associated in turn as with his wives. . . According to these accounts the prophet married twenty-one wives. . . . The imam Saduk being asked how many wives were lawful for the prophet, he replied, as many as he wished; and that he was allowed to marry whom he would of the daughters of his uncles and aunts, and any other Mussulman woman, without giving any dower, which was a favor peculiar to Mohammed, and lawful to none

"Another tradition says that Mohammed procured twelve palaces in Paradise to any one who would defeat the people of Yabis, and Ali accepting the offer, desired to hear a description of the palaces. Mohammed said they were built of gold and silver bricks, with a cement of musk and amber. The pebbles around them are pearls and rubies, the earth saffron, its hillocks camphor, and through the court of each palace flow rivers of honey, wine, milk, and water; the banks are adorned with various trees, and with pearls and coral. On the margin of those celestial streams are bowers, consisting each of one entire, hollow, transparent pearl. In each of those bowers is a throne with emerald feet, and adorned with ruby. On each throne sits a Hooree, arrayed in seventy green robes and seventy yellow robes of so fine a texture, and she is herself so transparent, that the

who perfumes the lock with a censer which God has caused to smoke with perfume without the presence of fire. No mortal olfactory has ever breathed such incense as is there exhaled. My father and my mother be your sacrifice! exclaimed Ali; I will undertake the expedition. One night on the march, the army lost their way, but at the prayer of Ali, their horses' feet elicited so much fire that their way became very plain."

As might be expected, Abubekr and Omar are styled wretches, usurpers, hypocrites, &c., since the Sheeahs consider them as having interfered to prevent Ali, the rightful successor to the khalifate, from obtaining his just inheritance. Various are the praises bestowed on Ali, who is regarded with adoring feelings little less strong than those entertained towards Mohammed; we quote a passage which illustrates, to some extent, their notions of Ali's great power and superhuman excellence in war. It was at the conquest of Khyber, a Jewish town, that Ali struck down the Jewish champion, and seizing the gate of the fortress, shook it so violently that the whole fortress tumbled; after using it as a shield, he hurled it forty cubits distance, and when seventy tried, they found they could not lift it:-

" After Ali had cloven the Ychoodu champion, Jibraeel appeared before Mohammed in great amazement. The prophet inquired the cause. He replied, the angels of heaven shout, There is no hero but Ali, and no sword but Zoolfakar; but my wonder is this: -I was once ordered to destroy the people of Zool, and took up seven of the cities from the foundation in the seventh earth, and carried them on a single feather of one of my wings, so high that the inhabitants of heaven heard their cocks crowing. I held them there till morning, awaiting the next order of the Most High, and the weight of the seven cities was not even perceptible by me. But to day, when Ali shouted Allah akbar, and gave Marhab that Hashim-like blow, I was commanded of God to sustain the excess of it, lest it should cleave in twain the earth, the ox, and the fish. The blow fell vastly heavier on my wing than the weight of the seven cities, notwithstanding Mechaeel and Israfeel both caught Ali's arm in the air to check its force.

These may suffice as an exhibition of the Hyat-Ul-Kuloob, and afford some indications as to its worth in giving a clear account of the prevalent views of the Sheeah Mohammedans respecting the great impostor, and his religion. It only remains to add, that Mr. Merrick's preface and notes are well worth consulting, and add very materially to the value of the book. We can only repeat, that no one can be well acquainted with the poetic mythology of the Persians without consulting the present volume, under the guidance of the estimable translator.

The Koran, as noted at the head of this article, is a reproduction of the English edition, and is well printed. It is superfluous to enlarge upon the merits of Sale's Koran, inasmuch as it is the standard version in English, and is enriched with matter which has formed the great storehouse whence all our writers draw in abundance, when speaking of Mohammed's pretended revelations. Of course, it is indispensable to one who desires to investi-gate the tenets of the Arabian voluptuary and crafty sensualist.

MR. BRYANT'S LETTERS.

Letters of a Traveller; or, Notes of Things seen in Europe and America. By William Cullen Bryant. Putnam.

MR. BRYANT's prose style, which has several of the traits of his poetical, being equally calm, clear, and natural, is one which grows

upon the reader, and is better relished, like the tone of some pictures in a gallery from which we are at first diverted by the garish objects around, after the eye is accustomed to it. On taking up his book the reader will find more in it, as he looks down into its placid depths, on a second perusal than on the first. The same thing is observable with the Evening Post, a journal which partakes in all its departments of the temper of its leading editor, and of the characteristics of his style. There is no journal in this country which wears better through the year, or which has more of the respect and settled confidence of its readers; and this, of course, by qualities of which style is but the index. Nothing is sacrificed to immediate effect; there is no ambitious rhetoric or effort of any sort; but its leaders are felt, and on occasion, with all their smoothness and quiet manner, they are both pointed and severe. Fools and rogues may learn from them to keep out of the way of quiet men.

In similar degree these letters, culled from Mr. Bryant's correspondence, chiefly with that journal, are simple, straightforward, and independent. They are the fruits of individual observation and individual thought, and their plainness is the mark of their truthfulness and sincerity. The reader will get from them clear views and just ideas of the objects before him, and of the topics discussed; but he must not look for brilliant pictures or forgetive suggestions. The latter, indeed, are not to be undervalued in writers with whom a vivid fancy or rapid generalizing powers are pre-

dominant

"Where virtue is, these are more virtuous."

They are advantages which no one should despise where they are natural, utterly intolerable where they are assumed. But Mr. Bryant's excellence is of another kind, and can, for the time, dispense with them.

We have already presented several passages which will be found in this book, which contains brief epistolary memorials of different tours undertaken at intervals, in a period of sixteen years, in various parts of America and of Europe, of the latest of which our readers will remember the distinct and real picture of some of the natural scenery of the Shetland islands, printed in this journal last summer.

What we have to indicate further of the volume, its genial traits of character and observation, and its lover's study of nature, shall be by a few characteristic extracts, in which the author speaks for himself; and for the greater novelty, we shall take those passages descriptive of home manners and home scenery; and of these, as the more rare, the pages given to the southern states :-

A TOBACCO FACTORY AT RICHMOND.

"I went afterwards to a tobacco factory, the sight of which amused me, though the narcotic furnes made me cough. In one room a black man was taking apart the small bundles of leaves of which a hogshead of tobacco is composed, and carefully separating leaf from leaf; others were assorting the leaves according to the quality, and others again were arranging the leaves in layers and sprinkling each layer with the extract of and sprinking each layer with the extract of liquorice. In another room were about eighty negroes, boys they are called, from the age of twelve years up to manhood, who received the leaves thus prepared, rolled them into long even rolls, and then cut them into plugs of about four inches in length, which were afterwards passed that the root of the root As we entered the room we heard a murmur of psalmody running through the sable assembly, which now and then swelled into a strain of very tolerable music.

" Verse sweetens toil - "

says the stanza which Dr. Johnson was so fond of quoting, and really it is so good that I will transcribe the whole of it-

"Verse sweetens toil, however rude the sound— All at her work the village maiden sings, Nor, while she turns the giddy wheel around, Revolves the sad vielssitudes of things."

"Verse, it seems, can sweeten the toil of slaves

in a tobacco factory.

""We encourage their singing as much as we can,' said the brother of the proprietor, himself a diligent masticator of the weed, who attended us, and politely explained to us the process of making plug tobacco; 'we encourage it as much as we can, for the boys work better while singing. Sometimes they will sing all day long with grespirit; at other times you will not hear a single note. They must sing wholly of their own accord, it is of no use to bid them do it.'

"'What is remarkable,' he continued, 'their tunes are all psalm tunes, and the words are from hymn-books; their taste is exclusively for sacred music; they will sing nothing else. Almost all these persons are church-members; we have not a dozen about the factory who are not so. Most of them are of the Baptist persuasion; a few are

A MARCH RIDE IN BARNWELL DISTRICT. S. C.

"Here you find plantations comprising several thousands of acres, a considerable part of which always lies in forest; cotton and corn fields of vast extent, and a negro village on every planta-tion, at a respectful distance from the habitation of the proprietor. Evergreen trees of the oak family and others, which I mentioned in my last letter, are generally planted about the mansions. Some of them are surrounded with dreary clearings, full of the standing trunks of dead pines; others are pleasantly situated in the edge of woods, inter-sected by winding paths. A ramble, or a ride—a ride on a hand-gallop it should be—in these pine woods, on a fine March day, when the weather has all the spirit of our March days without its severity, is one of the most delightful recreations in the world. The paths are upon a white sand, which, when not frequently travelled, is very firm under foot; on all sides you are surrounded by noble stems of trees, towering to an immense height, from whose summits, far above you, the wind is drawing deep and grand harmonies; and often your way is beside a marsh, verdant with magnolias, where the yellow jessamine, now in flower, fills the air with fragrance, and the bamboo-brier, an evergreen creeper, twines itself with various other plants, which never shed their leaves in winhese woods abound in game, which, you will believe me when I say, I had rather start than shoot,-flocks of turtle-doves, rabbits rising and scudding before you; bevies of quails, partridges they call them here, chirping almost under your horse's feet; wild ducks swimming in the pools, and wild turkeys, which are frequently shot by the practised sportsman."

A CORN SHUCKING

"But you must hear of the corn-shucking. The one at which I was present was given on purpose that I might witness the humors of the Carolina negroes. A huge fire of light-wood was made near the corn-house. Light-wood is the wood of the long-leaved pine, and is so called, not because it is light, for it is almost the heaviest wood in the world, but because it gives more light than any other fuel. In clearing land, the pines are girdled and suffered to stand; the outer porare graties and subsect to stand; the outer por-tion of the wood decays and falls off; the inner part, which is saturated with turpentine, remains upright for years, and constitutes the planter's pro-vision of fuel. When a supply is wanted, one of these dead trunks is felled by the axe. The abundance of light-wood is one of the boasts of South Carolina. Wherever you are, if you happen to be chilly, you may have a fire extempore; a bit of light-wood and a coal give you a bright blaze and a strong heat in an instant. The negroes make fires of it in the fields where they

in the pens where they are milking the cows. At a plantation, where I passed a frosty night, I saw fires in a small inclosure, and was told by the lady of the house that she had ordered them to be made

to warm the cattle.
"The light-wood fire was made, and the negroes dropped in from the neighboring plantations, singing as they came. The driver of the plantation, a colored man, brought out baskets of corn in the husk, and piled it in a heap; and the negroes began to strip the husks from the cars, singing with great glee as they worked, keeping time to the music, and now and then throwing in time to the music, and now and then throwing in songs were generally of a comic character; but one of them was set to a singularly wild and plaintive air, which some of our musicians would do well to reduce to notation. These are the

> "Johnny come down de hollow. Oh hollow !
>
> Johnny come down de hollow !
>
> Oh hollow ! De nigger-trader got me. Oh hollow! De speculator bought me.
> Oh bollow ! I'm sold for silver dollars. Oh hollow! Boys, go catch de pony. Oh hollow! Bring him round de corner. Oh hollo I'm goin' away to Georgia. Oh hollor Boys, good-by forever! Oh hollow!"

"The song of 'Jenny gone away,' was also given, and another, called the monkey-song, probably of African origin, in which the principal singer personated a monkey, with all sorts of odd gesticulations, and the other negroes bore part in the chorus, 'Dan, dan, who's de dandy?' One of the songs, commonly sung on these occasions, re-presents the various animals of the woods as belonging to some profession or trade. For example-

"De conter is de boatman-"

The cooter is the terrapin, and a very expert boatman he is.

"De cooter is de boatman.
John John Crow.
De red-bird de soger.
John John Crow.
De mocking-bird de lawyer.
John John Crow. De alligator sawyer.

John John Crow."

"The alligator's back is furnished with a toothed ridge, like the edge of a saw, which explains

"When the work of the evening was over the negroes adjourned to a spacious kitchen. them took his place as musician, whistling, and beating time with two sticks upon the floor. Several of the men came forward and executed various dances, capering, prancing, and drumming with heel and toe upon the floor, with astonishing agility and perseverance, though all of them had performed their daily tasks and had worked all the evening, and some had walked from four to seven miles to attend the corn-shucking. From the dances a transition was made to a mock military parade, a sort of burlesque of our militia trainings, in which the words of command and the evolutions were extremely ludicrous. It became necessary for the commander to make a speech, and confessing his incapacity for public speaking, he confessing his incapacity for public speaking, he called upon a huge black man named Toby to address the company in his stead. Toby, a man of powerful frame, six feet high, his face ornamented with a beard of fashionable cut, had hitherto stood leaning against the wall, looking upon the frolic with an air of superiority. He consented, came forward, and demanded a bit of paper to hold in his hand, and harangued the soldiery. It was evident that Toby had listened to stump-speeches in his day. He spoke of 'de majority of Sous Caro-lina,' 'de interests of de state,' 'de honor of ole groes make fires of it in the fields where they by warious expletives, and these phrases be connected work; and, when the mornings are wet and chilly, by various expletives, and sounds of which we

could make nothing. At length he began to falter, when the captain with admirable presence of mind came to his relief, and interrupted and closed the harangue with an hurrah from the company. Toby was allowed by all the spectators, black and white, to have made an excellent speech."

THE OLDEST CITY OF THE UNITED STATES.

"At length we emerged upon a shrubby plain, and finally came in sight of this oldest city of the United States (St. Augustine), seated among its trees on a sandy swell of land, where it has stood for three hundred years. I was struck with its ancient and homely aspect, even at a distance; and could not help likening it to pictures which I had seen of Dutch towns, though it wanted a windmill or two, to make the resemblance perfect. We drove into a green square, in the midst of which was a monument erected to commemorate the Spanish constitution of 1812, and thence through the narrow streets of the city to our hotel.

"I have called the streets narrow. In few places are they wide enough to allow two carriages to pass abreast. I was told that they were not originally intended for carriages, and that in the time when the town belonged to Spain, many of them were floored with an artificial stone, composed of shells and mortar, which in this climate takes and keeps the hardness of rock, and that no other vehicle than a hand-barrow was allowed to pass over them. In some places you see remnants of this ancient pavement, but for the most part it has been ground into dust under the wheels of the carts and carriages, introduced by the new inhabit-ants. The old houses, built of a kind of stone which is seemingly a pure concretion of small shells, overhang the streets with their wooden balconies, and the gardens between the houses are fenced on the side of the street with high walls of stone. Peeping over these walls you see branches of the pomegranate and of the orange-tree, now fragrant with flowers, and, rising yet higher, the leaning boughs of the fig, with its broad luxuriant leaves. Occasionally you pass the ruins of houses—walls of stone, with arches and staircases of the same material, which once belonged to stately dwellings. You meet in the streets with men of swarthy complexions and foreign physiognomy, and you hear them speaking to each other in a strange language. You are told that these are the remains of those who inhabited the country under the Spanish dominion, and that the dialect you have heard is that of the island of Minorca."

ALLIGATORS AND TORACCO SPITTERS.

"The next morning, as we were threading the narrow channels by which the inland passage is made from St. Mary's to Savannah, we saw, from time to time, alligators basking on the banks. some of our fellow-passengers took rifles and shot at them as we went by. The smaller ones were often killed, the larger generally took the rifleballs upon their impenetrable backs, and walked, apparently unhurt, into the water. One of these moneters are transfer and the same and the same are transfer a monstrous creatures I saw receive his death-wound, having been fired at twice, the balls probably entering at the eyes. In his agony he dashed swiftly through the water for a little distance, and turning, rushed with equal rapidity in the opposite direction, the strokes of his strong arms throwing half his length above the surface. The next moment he had turned over and lay lifeless, with his great claws upward. A sallow-complexioned man from Burke county, in Georgia, who spoke a kind of negro dialect, was one of the most active in this sport, and often said to the bystanders, 'I hit the 'gator that time, I did.' We passed where two of these huge reptiles were lying on the bank among the real-season of them with his head among the rank sedges, one of them with his head towards us. A rifle-ball from the steamer struck the ground just before his face, and he immediately made for the water, dragging, with his awkward legs, a huge body of about fifteen feet in length. A shower of balle fell about him as he reached the river, but he paddled along with as little apparent concern as the steamboat we were in.
"The tail of the alligator is said to be no bad

eating, and the negroes are fond of it. I have heard, however, that the wife of a South Carolina cracker once declared her dislike of it in the fol-

"'Coon and collards is pretty good fixins, but gator and turnips I can't go, no how.

"Collards, you will understand, are a kind of cabbage. In this country, you will often hear of long collards, a favorite dish of the planter.

" Among the marksmen who were engaged in shooting alligators, were two or three expert chewers of the Indian weed-frank and careless spitters-who had never been disciplined by the fear of woman into any hypocritical concealment of their talent, or unmanly reserve in its exhibition. perceived, from a remark which one of them let fall, that somehow they connected this accomplishment with high-breeding. He was speaking of four negroes who were hanged in Georgia on a charge of murdering their owner.

"'One of them,' said he, 'was innocent. They made no confession, but held up their heads, chawed their tobacco, and spit about like any gen-

The southern incidents are from a single tour, occupying but a small portion of the book. Some of the scenes are revisited in one of the later journeys, and we have in addition a series of interesting letters on the Island of Cuba. Other American tours are to the mountains of Vermont and New Hampshire, the Delaware Water Gap, &c. The European letters bear date 1834, 1845, 1849. We find in them constant references to art, and no opportunity is neglected of recording the progress of American artists. Political and social observations come up incidentally, within the limits of an easy, unforced correspondence, where the occasion is left to suggest the comment; and we need not add, they are always on the side of humanity, freedom, and sound American progress.

THE GASTRONOMIC REGENERATOR.

The Modern Housewife; or, Ménagère. By Alexis Soyer. D. Appleton & Co.

READER, hast thou ever in world-renowned Paris, after a day of diligent sight-seeing, seated thyself at one of the little oval tables of the Cafe Riche, with a good friend facing thee, separated by the snowy Linden-like field of the tablecloth, soon to be the field of action, on which successive platoons of dishes are to appear, and be swept off like the myriads who flaunted it so gaily in the morning sun of the tented field, and on whose sad remains the pale moon looks down compassionately. If thou hast, thou wilt thank us for bringing back to thee so pleasant a memory, and wilt enter sympathizingly on the high argument before us; if thou hast not, remember our hint, and when a kind destiny places thee on the Boulevard, look out for the Café Riche.

What delightful affairs are such dinners! not for their recherché dishes, for men's wants are simple, and some manage to have as much satisfaction from the outlay of their broad five franc piece, as some others we wot of draw from their glittering Napoleons. Chateau Margaux, in its cradle basket, does not always appear to moisten the repast, but gold-en Chablis sparkles as brightly in the thin glass. Potage à la Reine may be often foregone for plebeian purce, the entrées de volaille page passed for plainer fricandeau or cotelette. The entremet au sucre, from a national partiality to puddings and pies (for which, by the by, the said entremêts are but sorry substitutes), may be oftener indulged in, at the expense, or saving the expense, of thirty sous, peach or pear. Méringue or soufflet dispatched, the demi-tasse and thimbleful of Curaçoa follow-

ed, and the addicion (Anglicè bill) called for and paid, plus the quelque chose pour le garçon, with the pleasant conviction of previous "value received," you step forth with the touch of the hat, as much à la Français as you can, to the dame du comptoir (the lady who has the spoons, literally and figuratively, as she controls the finances), to your evening stroll on the brilliant Boulevard. You have in its fullest extent the comfortable feeling of one who has dined; but how different is that feeling from that which is experienced in dingy London, after a course of ox-tail soup, roast beef, and other joints, boiled cabbage, cheese, and celery (a combination peculiar, we hope, to London), with brain-muddling stout or somnolent port, all good things in their way, but each solid enough for the backbone of a dinner; their combination forming misshapen Frankenstein, not the well-proportioned Apollo, to whom the well-ordered dinner may well be likened.

We will not cross the ocean with our comparison to the delectable retreats whose odorous steams thicken the atmosphere of Nassau Street. Here we must draw the veil, or, more appropriately, spread the napkin.

We have but touched the edge of this mighty subject. We have spoken but of dining, so to speak, in public,-an expedient to which no sane man, who has a home of his own, would resort. But we have taken the extreme case, to show the importance of a good dinner on philosophical principles. We would gladly bring it to the social board, to the good man's feast; but the subject will expand, like an Alderman's paunch, beyond all reasonable limits.

We are far from recommending French dishes to the exclusion of all others in our domestic economy. Such a course would be like straining Niagara through a colander. The meats, the poultry and game, the fruits and vegetables of our land, are in such greater variety and plenty here than in any country of Europe, that the adoption of such an ostracism would be suicidal. But the American larder, like the American forest, though exuberant, needs the hand of Art to bring it to use and perfection. In our cities, in some of our country villages, and at the South, this has been done to some extent; but that the great West is still in a benighted state in this respect every traveller who has steamed on its rivers or staged on its roads must testify, when he remembers how often he has been forced to "bolt" his often badly-cooked dinner in five minutes.

It is needless to dilate on the importance of a wise system of dietetics. We all eat three times a day, and an act so often performed is surely worthy of some attention at other times. We are too apt to run into extremes. Because certain articles are indigestible we are not to confine ourselves to bran bread; because excess of meat diet is unwise, we are not to devote ourselves to vegetables. We may bring ourselves to these sacrifices, but when we come to preach them we shall find that we make but few converts. Appetite was not given to man as the governing rule of his existence; he is not to live to eat, neither was he to eat merely to live. His appetite was to be governed, not destroyed; else why do we find in nature so infinite a variety of fruits of delicate and varied flavor. As well might we shut our eyes to the beauties of the universe as deny to our palates the gratifications which are their due; as well refuse to look at a fine work of Art, as to partake of

M. Soyer is probably the first practitioner of the "ars culinaria" of the age,-the "chef," par excellence, of Europe. It might be taken as an indication of the Spirit of the Age, that he does not don the white garments of his calling in the kitchen of the Royal Palace, but of the Reform Club. We may argue well from this for Reform in England.

With such well-dined leaders there will be less danger of outbreak within the House of Commons, from that fierce revolutionary spirit which is forced to existence by hunger; though, sooth to say, this same good cheer may have a quiescent effect on active-minded politicians, may tinge the stormy horizon with its own couleur de rose hue, and make leaders too benevolently contented with things as

M. Soyer, however, does not confine his labors to the kitchen and club men aforesaid. He has an eye to humanity at large, he sympathizes with the wants of the universal stomach. He writes recipes for cheap and savory messes for the poor, and interests himself in soup kitchens. He is a humane man beyond the range of his calling. Not long since he plunged into the Serpentine, and rescued a man who had broken through the ice. His wife was an artist of some ability. He is always in the newspapers with something or other. To-day he publishes a book, to-morrow he issues a new sauce, the portrait of the author, with his flat cap cocked on one side, adorning alike the frontispiece of the one and the label of the other. He even condescended to the consideration of those washy compositions known as "light summer beverages," and produced a liquid of effervescing proper-ties called Soyer's Nectar. Respect for genius impelled us once to take a glass, at the mode-rate disbursement of 2d. We are constrainrate disbursement of 2d. ed to say that Bacchus would have pronounced the beverage very small beer.

M. Soyer's last work is before us. With his usual originality he has woven the graces of fiction around his subject, like the papillottes around his legs of mutton, work is a series of letters from a married lady to her friend, telling her what nice dinners she got up for her husband. This superlatively happy man does not appear upon the scene. As the wise painter of Antiquity covered the countenance of the grief-stricken parent from conscious inability to do justice to the subject; so does Soyer, in a kindred spirit, serve up this happiest of Benedicts, under cover. The recipes are of all sorts and kinds. He gives you counsels by which you might entertain all guests, from Sylvester Graham to Apicius, toss up a plat for your bolting Western friend, or satisfy your Parisian traveller, fresh from the table d'hôte of the Hôtel des Princes, with its twenty courses. He is your man, from a hard boiled egg to an omelet soufflet, a red herring to turbot à la crême, a starveling chieken to a eanvas-back duck; from soup to salad, your

unerring guide.

In his sugar candy architecture he is not of the overpowering ambition of Carème, a famous predecessor in dietetic fame, who built up a centre piece of heathen gods and goddesses eighteen feet high, and was intensely enraged with his "patron" because he would not destroy the eeiling of his room to admit of the work being placed upon the table. Still this department is not overlooked.

Reader, we would fain linger over this vobeneath other contributions to which we must also try to do justice—so we must part. Buy,

read, digest Sover, and long life and many good dinners to you.

AMERICAN FICTION.

Talbot and Vernon. A Novel. Baker & Scribner.

WE have read this recent work of fiction with much satisfaction; and welcome the author, whoever he may be, with hearty American fellowship. His plot, his narrative, his scenes, his characters, his characters, which characters his characters with the characters. eminently national. With more of promise in his style than present performance, he is devoid of mannerism; naïve as a Sophomore, with a

Our novelist is a "Western man," if we mistake not, and a debutant. He excels in narration and the dramatic, but is somewhat wanting in the higher essay of fancy. Perhaps he is but trying his wing; or as the hunters of

his neighborhood would say, "prospecting."

The "leading purpose of the story is to illustrate the strength of what is called cir-cumstantial evidence" (Preface), and comes quite pat upon the heels of Cooper's Ways of the Hour; and indeed will bear it good company in the library. But with all deference to the author, we think this "leading purpose" is but secondary to the reader, and that for various reasons the weakness instead of the strength of circumstantial evidence results from his " trial scene."

Talbot and Vernon are the names of mercantile Montagues and Capulets-whose son and daughter in various loves and trials connect the rhetoric of the novel. The families

are thus introduced :-

"William Vernon was one of these forsaken sons of fortune. He had entered the mercantile business early in life, learned little but the routine of buying and selling, amassed a considerable for-tune, and began to think of retiring. But habits had grown upon him for forty years, and he was no more able voluntarily to quit his old haunts, than he was to exclude visions of ledgers and daybooks from his daily thoughts. John Talbot had been his partner for many years, had grown wealthy with him, and now eared for nothing but his credit as a merchant. Actuated by the same principles, they had both lived single until late in life, when even their prudence could see no rashness in marriage. Each had been blessed with one child-Talbot with a girl, Vernon with a

boy.
"They dissolved their partnership, and Vernon retired But his old habits were too strong for him. The end of another year found him again in business, and engaged in a furious lawsuit with his old partner, who claimed that by the terms of their dissolution he had transferred the 'good will' of the concern to him. Upon the trial the jury thought so too, and mulcted Vernon in a large amount of damages. At a time peculiarly inconvenient to him, Talbot pressed the collection of the judgment, and in consideration of old friendship, made it cost Vernon about double the amount of the verdict. About the same time Vernon's wife died, and while he was yet mourning this event, an unlucky turn in some of his speculations stripped him of half his fortune. He was still a wealthy man; but he fancied himself poor: if he had not as much as before, he deemed he had nothing. He risked his remaining property wildly and recklessly, resolved to recover what he had lost, or lose that too. The ambition to realize his threat 'to buy and sell John Talbot before he died,' goaded him on continually, and at the end of seven years from the dissolution of the old firm of 'Talbot and Vernon,' he found himself protest-ed-divided out -ruined."

make no appearance). He attempts the ideal with little pecuniary success, and turns to portraits. (Our author indulges in some severe slurs against portrait painting, and has evidently bought a " season ticket at the Academy.") "He became expert in catching likenesses, the lowest talent of the painter, and was soon celebrated throughout the city as a great artist." Four years pass away, and he has bought a cottage and a fashionable reputation. He now encounters Miss Talbot, She appreciates his genius, and he her taste. Of course they become lovers, very much to the chagrin of a Colonel Thorpe, a lawyer of " the town" (Quere, where is the scene laid?) who is in favor with the father, and en famille engaged to her "an she will."

Our author, in treating the branch of the story just referred to, has written some very true things touching artist life, and recounted quite graphically the trials of its ambitions.

The Mexican War breaks out (war must be disease, as the peace men say, for historians and novelists always treat it as if it were a rash or a scrofula-in their hands it always breaks out); and both lawyer and artist lovers prepare for fight. Young Vernon, to raise funds, endeavors to obtain an endorsement from Cara Talbot's father upon his individual note. Mr. T. refuses, in a letter written in the artist's room in the negative, and laying the note by its side, goes out. The letter is unfolded (very unbusinesslike this, Mr. Author, for so old a trader as Talbot!). Colonel Thorpe comes in, withdraws the letter, forges a compliance, and an endorsement in hopes to draw the artist into criminal nets, and so shake off a rival. He is seen, however, by the artist's friend, Hugh Manning, who (very singularly, considering his own father is to discount the note), keeps mum until the proper occasion. The money is realized on the note, Vernon taking for granted that Talbot's name is all right; and lawyer, artist, and friend go off to the wars, leaving Miss Talbot behind, the rejecter of the legal gentleman and the fiancie of the artist.

Now the author gets fairly under the harness. One half the scene of his book is laid in Mexico near the battle ground of Buena Vista; and that portion of it is written with fidelity and interest. The lawyer is the Colonel and persecutor of our artist. Himself and Manning meet with sundry interesting chapparal and rancheros adventures; the latter succeeding in winning the heart of an exiled maiden, who, with her father (an ex Spanish Jesuit and the widower of an American lady who had converted him to Protestantism) was tenanting the mountains. The maiden and her father have rescued them from some Mexicans. The latter are in pursuit, as the

following extract commences;

" 'There they are !' exclaimed Vernon. 'There! just in the shadow of that large misquit, beyond the second point.'

"'I see them. What are they about?"
"'Consulting, I suppose, about what is to be done,' said Allen, 'when they ought to be doing it

with all their might.'

"As he spoke, the cluster of men, scarcely more than a mile from them, suddenly rode out into open view, and they could distinctly see one of them point his sword towards them. A moment afterwards they all took the road at a pace

which promised speedily to overtake the chase.
"'Let us be off,' said Allen; and plunging

" 'The race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong, said Allen, striking his spurs into his horse's flank as they again reached the level road. But as he spoke his horse sprang forward, came down upon a cactus leaf which lay in the road, and slipping, fell full upon his head, doubling his neek literally under his body, and throwing his rider far over his head. He struggled once or twice, and then his limbs stretched out, and he was still. Hugh checked up his horse so suddenly as almost to share the fate of his companion; and before Allen could rise, he was be-

" 'Are you hurt?' he asked, anxiously; 'are

" 'My arm is broken, I believe,' said Allen. Get on your horse, Hugh, and ride on. I will le in the chaparral here till you bring assistance. Three or four hours will bring you to Agua

"'No, no,' said Hugh. 'You get up behind

"'That won't do,' said Allen, hastily; 'it would only insure the loss of both our lives; and

besides, I could not ride now.

" 'I'll not leave you, at all events,' said Hugh. As he spoke he drew a knife from his pocket, and cut a large, bushy branch from a misquit, and approached his horse. Fixing the branch securely in the crupper, he gave the animal a sharp blow with the flat of his sword, and started him off at a gal-The bush fell against his legs, and frightened him into a swift race. Hugh watched him until him has a water lace. High wateries him that he disappeared along the road, plunging and running with maddened speed. Then,

"'Come now,' said he, turning and taking Allen by the sound arm, 'let us get off the road; I hear the scoundrels coming.'

" 'Why did you drive the horse away?' asked Allen, as Hugh dragged him hastily into the chap-

" 'So that when they come up they'll not stop to look for us, but follow on, supposing we are both on one horse.

"'But if they come up with him—'
"'That they'll never do,' said Hugh, 'unless
they follow him to Agua Nueva. Hush! here
they come—lie close, now!"
"They crouched down among the chapparal,

Allen suppressing the wincing which the pain made almost inevitable; and they coolly awaited the ap-proach of their enemies, whose steps were now distinctly audible. Scarcely half a minute elapsed, before eight swarthy fellows rode at a thundering pace into the little area where the accident had happened, and pulled up around Allen's horse. They gazed around on the quiet scene thus rudely invaded, and glared into the brush, as if they would penetrate its rece

" 'It's lucky this cursed country has a little grass on it here,' whispered Hugh; 'otherwise they

might track us.'
"'Look at that fellow,' said Allen, directing his attention to one of the Mexicans who had dismounted, and was carefully examining the

"'He had better not come too close,' said Hugh, raising Allen's rifle, and quietly cocking it. The click of the lock eaught the man's ear as he gradually neared the place where they lay; he halted and listened attentively; but no further sound followed, and he quietly turned away towards the spot where Hugh had started his horse. No nation on earth are less observant than the Mexicans; otherwise, their constant warfare with the Indians would enable them to acquire a por-tion of the savage's skill in 'trailing.' Not a trace of this is, however, to be found among them; and this national dulness stood our friends in good stead. Had this man had a tithe of the quickness of an American, he would at once have perceived that the three lines of footsteps terminating at the place where the horse's tracks were numerous, A scene from the court-room on the day of the lines were going from the horse, and only one towards him. A frontier American would immediately have comprehended it, by a course of readiately have comprehended it.

soning as rapid as the lightning. But the Mexican was of another race; and as soon as he perceived the double track, he at once fell into the trap laid for him by Hugh. Throwing himself upon the ground he listened, and could plainly hear the retreating feet of Hugh's horse. He hastily sprang into the sad-dle, and giving some rapid orders, led the whole party away in furious pursuit."

Catharina (our lady of the chapparal) and Manning, see Santa Anna advancing on General Taylor :-

"Hugh took up the glass which lay upon the ground beside him, and directed it where she

" 'They are lancers!' he exclaimed. 'And yonder follows some infantry, and there is artillery too! A long line of lancers again, and more infantry and artillery! And there are mules, too, pack mules, and droves of cattle, and away in the distance seems another large body of lancers! Why, this must be Santa Anna in full force !"

"He ran the glass several times up and down the long line of dust, which extended from a point nearly opposite to where he sat, full twelve miles away upon the plain. The glittering lance-heads, with their fluttering pennons of variegated hues, the masses of horses and riders just visible in the dust, the long columns of infantry with their muskets shining in the evening sun, the heavy guns tied on the backs of mules, or trundled along on clumsy earriages, the numberless pack mules, the masses of men of all arms in the distance, and the numerous banners and colors of corps, all denoted the march of a strong army. Staff officers and orderlies were seen galloping from corps to corps, or halting on the road for some regiment or brigade to approach; and near the centre of the column rode a group of officers in brilliant uniforms and shining accoutrements, denoting the general and his staff. It was indeed 'Santa Anna in full force,' with more than twenty thousand men, marching to crush the handful of volunteers, then lying at Agua Nueva, under General Taylor."

Here is the eve of the battle of Buena Vista, painted with the eye of a true artist:

"The day had been warm, pleasant, and bright; but as the sun went down, the wind began to rise, and breaking in large, fleecy rifts from the mass of vapor about the summit of the western ridges, cold, pale clouds began to float across the valley. The pines waved painfully in the blast, and each moment their sighing grew louder. Clouds of dust were hurried along the plain, and soon a keen, eold mist began to drive through the air. wind continued to rise, and the fleecy clouds grew thicker and darker; and in the valley the mist became a rain. The moon was visible at intervals, as the heavy vapors were broken by the fast-increasing gale, and driven rapidly along the sky; and the silver orb seemed hastening to her setting, to avoid the sight of blood. An occasional flash broke the gloom upon the mountain side; and now and then, as the wind lulled, could be heard the rolling of artillery wagons and the tramp of horse-men assuming their positions. Watchfires were here and there visible, now blazing high, and anon almost extinguished by a gust of wind. It was a chill, comfortless night, and the armies bivouacked upon the ground."

At the conclusion of the battle, Vernon's troubles commence. We have a letter from la belle fiancée, Cara Talbot, informing him he is accused of forgery! his friend Manning is supposed to be dead. The latter never told him of Col. Thorpe's trick, and of course Ver-non is in great trouble. But he returns home to defend his character. Col. Thorpe also returns to join the prosecuting attorney in the trial of his rival for forgery.

A scene from the court-room on the day of

lounging about that tabooed precinct, some smoking, some talking and laughing, some poring over long, ill-written papers or large calf-bound books, and all big with the ponderous interests depending upon them, and the eloquence and learning with which they were 'crammed' for the occasion. A crowd was collected in the room, impatiently awaiting the opening of the court, during the progress of which many expected cause for exultation, many feared defeat; and a still larger number neither wished for success nor feared defeat, but only came to pick up an occasional fee as jury-men, when the panel should be exhausted, and laugh over the agonies and foul passions of other men, when dissected and laid bare by the merciless operators within the bar. Many were witnesses, also; and the idle lawyers were scanning their motley faces, with many shrewd remarks as to whether this man could speak the truth with such a face, whether that were not a witness of a false alibi, or another the leading witness of a malicious prosecution. They all agreed-and those who were most experienced were most decided in the opinion-that there were in that crowd at least fifty perjurers ready to be sworn, and at least fifty more false oaths, to be taken innocently, under the influence of mistake, forgetfulness, prejudice, and confusion. Among the suitors, too, there was variety enough; but it was the variety of the same species—just as the leopard and the cat are of the same species, differing only in particulars. a few honorable exceptions, they all bore the marks of litigiousness upon their faces-a mixture of obstinacy, cunning, and dishonesty, which is so constantly before the lawyer, that he almost thinks an honest face a lusus nature. Here was the sturdy farmer, litigating with his neighbor about a division fence, whose position would never have been disputed, but for a quarrel about a neighborhood road; and now both were willing to sink their paternal acres in a cost-bill, rather than give an inch of land for peace. Here stood a knavish horse-trader, brought here by his dupe to expiate his sharper-tendencies, and swallow up, in fees and costs, the value of both the horses traded."

Affairs are not very black for our artist, however, and Mr. Thorpe bursts a bloodvessel from excitement. And in rushes the lost Manning, just in time to make the "not guilty" verdict plain to the auditors. The verdict was inevitable, though else inexplicable.
Thorpe dies, and "Talbot and Vernon" (divided families no more) clasp hands under favor of Holy Church.

We regard it as not a little remarkable that two American novels, like the one in question and "Ways of the Hour"—both illustrative of circumstantial evidence, with hits at criminal justice, and concluding with dramatic sketches of a jury trial—should appear about the same time. Perhaps, after all, Messrs. Ainsworth, Drury, and Webster, are not without their effect upon the literature of the country.

It has been said our author was a lawver. We think not, else he would never have allowed the existence of certain inconsistencies of plot. For example: making Mr. Talbot marry late in life, and have a marriageable daughter at fifty; or describe an attorney for the defence as opening immediately after the District Attorney, and before the latter's evidence,

THE YOUNG PILOT.

Linda; or, the Young Pilot of the Belle Creole. A Tale of Southern Life. By Caroline Lee Heutz. Philadelphia: A. Carey.

OUR heroine is the spoiled child of a southern planter, who provides for her a step-mother with a step-brother. The new mother favors her own son to the neglect of the daughtertutor. He is of the Dominie Sampson order; par exemple, the boy has been introduced to him, and a phrenological examination begun.

"Your son has the organ of language very strongly developed, Madam," said he, placing his hand on the boy's head, which was rudely shaken off; "great fulness about the eyes. It fait less grand yeux, as they say in French. Organ of veneration much depressed; large self-esteem; animal propensities predominant; he must avoid temptation; virtus est vitium fugere—to shun

vice is a virtue."

The offending hand was again placed on the boy's head in the enthusiasm of a phrenological examination.

" Let go my head," cried out the subject; " you are sticking your thumbs in me. Let go, I say

"The organ of combativeness is also strikingly developed," continued the gentleman, pursuing with his eye the region which had eluded his touch. "Pardon me, madam, I always study the heads of my pupils. 'The proper study of mankind is man.' Your son is a study, madam—a great study. I shall devote myself to the task of developing his intellectual and spiritual organs. Adjuta me, qua id fiat facilius-aid me that they may be done more easily."

The tutor beats ambition into the boy and draws out the graces of the girl. The former wends his way to a northern college; his stepsister travels and is saved from a broken neck by a youngster who henceforward "travels" in the story as "hero." Of course she falleth in love with him, much to the chagrin of the step-brother on his return from college. The parents-desire the union, for "Linda" has a "fortune in her own right." After the separation chance brings together Linda and the preserver of her life, who is pilot of the "Belle Creole" steamer, as herself and father are on board. The boiler bursts; the father is steamed to death; and Linda saved by "the Young Pilot." Their love waxes stronger, and Robert the step-brother and his mother grow desperate. For the purposes of the story it is necessary that "Linda with a fortune in her own right" should obey the step-mother and be persecuted by her overtures in favor of the son. She goes to court to publicly choose a guardian (!) and in obe-dience to the wishes of her father, chooses the step-mother, who thereupon commences fresh persecutions. She is about to marry "Robert" as a forced wife, when she "writes him a letter, places it conspicuously on a mantel piece" and runs away under the guidance of a grandfatherly Scotchman, as she imagines. But the old rascal attempts to make love to her; is repulsed; and she escapes from him into the forest, where she meets an Indian who takes kind care of her. Her disappear-ance results to her friends in a search by Robert, who, on learning particulars, conjectures our Linda has "met a watery grave," and goes into a mild brain fever, while the mother suffers a "shattering of memory."
"Linda" is kindly eared for by the Indian named Tuscarora (how did one of that name get down on the Mississippi?), and meets her old Dominie Sampson tutor. Roland the young Pilot hears of her death and goes into mourning. Robert becomes religious and generous. Finally Linda "turns up" and generous. coming into her fortune" receives a Roland for her Oliver and is married, while Robert makes the most of it—and Tuscarora has a hunting ground at the end of her plantation.

There are several inconsistencies of plot, but as a whole it is well sustained, and for a modern love story à la Godey cleverly developed.

Our authoress at New Orleans speaks of possess of that species of poetry.

the steamboat coming to the "wharf," and of the "spire of St. Patrick's." "Wharf" for Levee may do; but the "spire" we demur to. St. Patrick's Cathedral in New Orleans has as ugly a square tower as we ever beheld.

Poems. By H. Ladd Spencer. Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co.

WE are informed, in the Publishers' Notice prefixed to this maiden-looking volume, that most of the poems were written in the days of the author's earliest boyhood, one of them in his twelfth year, and many of the others at a pe-

riod little less remote.

A work of this kind puzzles a conscientious critic more, perhaps, than any other. The only test he can, with justice, apply in these poetically degenerate days, is a comparison with that vast collection happily termed the Poetry of (not for) the Million, and which is characterized by uniformity of sentiment and diction, and read without producing any deeper impression than that derived from an abundance of pleasing imagery and ideas, expressed

in harmonious phraseology.

The publication before us consists of fortythree unpretending poems, for the most part of a pensive character, and striking from their artlessness and, in many instances, delicacy of thought. Their most prominent faults are traces of imitation, and occasional defects in rhythm. The following is a favorable illustration of the author's lyrical qualifications:—

ELLA.

To one more fair than aught beside,
To one who soon will be a bride,
I fill this cup with raby wine,
And thank the donor and the vine.
-Farewell, farewell, oh Elia fair,
Farewell to thee and thine;
Weeping, I fill this goblet up,
Weeping, I quaff the wine.

I mind me of a pleasant day
That glided like a dream away,
When thou wert by my side, my love,
And vowed to be my bride, my love;
Farewell, farewell, oh Ella fair,
Farewell to thee and thine;
Weeping, I fill this goblet up,
Weeping, I quaff the wine.

Oh, faiser than the winds that blow When satumn's leaves are pale and low, Are woman's yows and woman's heart; But wine a soluce may impart. Farewell, farewell, oh Eila fair, Farewell to thee and thine;
Dreaming, I flit this gobiet up,
Dreaming, I quaff the wine.

A poem on the present season is also natural and musical :-

The Spring is coming, coming, coming,
The Spring is coming again;
The bee in the valley is humming, humming,
The sun shines warm through the window pane.
The buds are swelling, swelling, swelling, The buds are swelling, swelling, swelling,
The buds are swelling on every tree:
And round our dwelling the birds are telling
How fair the leaves and flowers will be.
Byring is coming, coming, coming,
The snow is melting on the hill;
Violets in the glen upspringing—
Adder tongues beside the rill.
Sounds of gladness, gladness, gladness,
Now are echoing far and near;
Dispelling every shade of sadness,
For the Queen of Spring is here.

The most perfect production in the work is a Ballad embodying a Rhenish legend; and we therefore would counsel the author to practise that style, urging him at the same time to remember that the principal charm of that form of composition lies in a flowing abandon, combined with forcible imagery and exquisite simplicity, the whole governed by a uniform regularity, without which harmony is unatties of Bürger's immortal ballads, which are undoubtedly the most perfect specimens we

On the whole, we consider that Mr. Spencer has laid a fair foundation for a sucssful poetical career, according to the reduced standard which this fireless age accepts as the proper signification of the phrase.

Original Poetry.

STORM AND CALM.

GROANING in the reeling woods, forest giants sighing; Echoes of the distant crash on tempest-pinions

flying.

Overhead a fire-streaked sky, angry and appal-

ling;
Rolling thunder in the air; rain in torrents falling.

Grappling billows on the deep, noble ships assail-

Engulfing navies in their wrath, and spreading woe and wailing.

Merriment now hushed within the homes of jest and laughter;

In coward fear the revellers beholding each frail rafter.

Tranquilly the son of toil, despite the storm, re-

posing; Calm scenes of future ease and joy sweet dreams

Heavy hearts on " friends at sea," with trembling anguish thinking,

Each gust depicting angry waves, and gallant vessels sinking.

Lying on his prison bed, the man of bloodshed groaning;
Listning to the raging storm, and hearing

shricks and moaning.

Righteous Christians on their knees for homeless

outcasts praying,
And asking from a loving God his Grace all grief allaying.

Darkness banished from the sky; the welcome

day appearing, Clad in sunny smiles of joy, all woful bosoms cheering.

Laughing o'er the shattered trees, and silent, wreck-strewed ocean, In mood of youthful ecstasy, disdaining sad emo-

tion.

Flashing over hall and hut, grim jail and dwelling holy,

Full of life and careless mirth, rebuking melancholy.

Sweet the perfume of the air, washed by Nature's weeping; Beautiful the blesséd calm, like tender infant

sleeping. Lightly springing from its nest, the lark its matins

singing: Its joyous flight to azure realms with thrilling

rapture winging. Near the river's fertile banks the droves of oxen

grazing; Yellowgolds and clovergrass their honey-heads

upraising. Up the hill the shepherd blithe his peaceful sub-

iects leading Singing songs of days of yore, or olden ballads

reading.

Nature in her penitence all things with joy investing, And after her unholy wrath in quiet rapture

G. M. R.

THE MANIAC'S DEFIANCE.

resting.

FIERCE SUN, I scorn thy rude and burning glance, Nor will I cease to meet thee with a stare, Until my eyeballs in their sockets melt

Before thy furious heat and hellish glare! Pale Moon, thy looks of pity I despise My griefs are mine alone, and I am proudGo, beam thy sympathy on tamer men, The weeping cowards of the human crowd!

Ye twinkling Stars, night-revellers, in vain Ye strive to chase the devil from my soul; With darkness in my heart, I sternly gaze,
And pray for lightning, and the thunder's roll!

Oh for a Tempest howling hate and rage, Equal in fury to my cursing breath! Then would I bare my broad and heaving breast, And shriek defiance to the warrior, Death!

ALEXANDER YPSILANTI.

[From the German of Withelm Müller.]

ALEXANDER YPSILANTI sate in Muncae's lofty tower.

And the easement rattled in the wind that stormy midnight hour.

O'er the troubled face of moon and stars black trains of clouds swept by

And the Greek prince sighed: "Alas, that I a captive here must lie?" On the far-off south horizon sadly gazing, see him

stand :-"Were I sleeping in thy dust now, my beloved Fatherland!"

And he flung the window open-'twas a dreary

scene to view-Crows were swarming in the lowlands; round the

cliff the eagle flew. And the prince began to sigh again :- " Comes

none good news to tell From the country of my fathers ?"-and his heavy

lashes fell-Was't with tears, or was't with slumber ?- and his

head sank on his hand. See, his face is growing brighter-dreams he of his

native land ?-So he sate, and to the sleeper came a slender armed

Who, with earnest gladness gazing on the sad

one, thus began : " Alexander Ypsilanti, cheer thy heart, lift up thy head!

In the narrow, rocky defile, where my blood was

freely shed, Where the ashes of three hundred patriot Spartans found one grave,

Grecian Freedom's banners once again victoriously

This glad message to deliver was my spirit sent to

Alexander Ypsilanti, Hellas' holy land is free!" Then awoke the prince from slumber, and in

ecstasy he cries; "'Twas Leonidas!" while tears of joy are streaming from his eyes

Hark! above his head a rustling-and a kingly eagle flies

From the window, and in moonlight, spreads his pinions to the skies.

Advance Bassages from New Books.

CALIFORNIA AND ITS GOLDEN PROSPECTS. CALIFORNIA AND ITS GOLDEN PROSECUES.

[Masses: Lea & Blanchard will issue immediately, a new contribution to the first period of the revived California flistory from a Journal of a Three Years' Residence in the Country, 1847-9, with the title to the published portion—"Six Months in the Gold Minea." The writer is E. Gould Buyrum, Lieut. First Regiment New York Volunteers, and formerly connected with the New York press. From several loose sheets forwarded to us we select his favorable representations of the Gold product.]

THE REGION-THE WASHING-WHAT IS LEFT-QUARTZ ROCK.

THE gold region of Upper California is embraced in the country on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada, and extending over an already explored space of six hundred miles. Within the last six months, explorations have been made as far south as King's River, which flows into the Great Tulare Lake. Above this are the Stanislaus, Mokelumne, Tuolumne, and Mariposa, all tributaries of the San Joa-

quin, and upon all of which gold has been found, and daily the southern portion of the gold region is becoming more known. The two great streams, which with their tributaries fence in the present gold region, are the Sacramento and San Joaquin. The most probable theory, however, in regard to the extent of the gold region, is, that it is in the whole range of mountains, extending from the Sierra Nevada, or rather the branches thereof, through Upper California, Mexico, Peru, and Chili, although it is positive that there are nowhere in the course of the range such extensive and rich goldwashings as are found between the Sacra-mento and San Joaquin rivers. Many years before the discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill, a placer had been wrought at San Bernadino, about thirty miles southeast of the town of Santa Barbara. The gold was of the same character as that of the upper region, although found in much smaller quantities, and it is well known that for many years extensive gold placers have been wrought in the province of Sonora, one of the northern departments of Mexico.

Throughout this whole region there is not a stream, valley, hill, or plain, in which gold does not exist. It seems to be the natural product of the soil, and is borne like the sand along the river courses. In travelling over some three hundred miles of this territory, I have never yet struck a pick or a knife into any spot where gold would be likely to be deposited, without finding it in greater or less quantities. Until lately, it was supposed that the gold existed only in the ranges of the Sierra Nevada, and that what is called the "Coast Range," bordering the whole coast of California, was destitute of it. But experience has already proved the incorrectness of this theory. A party headed by Major P. B. Reading, some time in the spring of 1849, struck into the Coast Range of mountains, about two hundred miles north of Sacramento City, and are still laboring there very successfully, having found gold not only in quantities, but in large pieces, and of the finest quality: and I doubt not that when the placers at the base of the Sierra Nevada shall have become partially exhausted, labor will be performed in various portions of the Coast Range with as good success as has already crowned the efforts of the diggers in the present gold region.

I do not believe, as was first supposed, that the gold washings of northern California are "inexhaustible." Experience has proved, in the workings of other placers, that the rich deposits of pure gold found near the surface of the earth, have been speedily displaced, and that with an immense influx of laboring population, they have totally disappeared. in Sonora, where many years ago fifteen and twenty, and even fifty dollars per day were the rewards of labor, it is found difficult at present with the common implements to dig and wash from the soil more than from fifty cents to two dollars per day to a man. So has it been partially in the richer and more ex-tensive placers of California. When first discovered, ere the soil was molested by the pick and the shovel, every little rock crevice and every river bank was blooming with golden fruits, and those who first struck them, without any severe labor, extracted the deposits. As the tide of emigration began to flow into the mining region, the lucky hits upon rich deposits of course began to grow scarcer, until, when an immense population was scattered throughout the whole golden country, the success of the mining operations began to depend more upon the amount of labor perform-

ed than upon the good fortune to strike into as unfurrowed soil, rich in gold. When I first saw the mines, only six months after they were worked, and when not more than three thousand people were scattered over the immense territory, many ravines extending for miles along the mountains were turned completely upside down, and portions of the river's banks resembled huge canals that had been excavated. And now, when two years have elapsed, and a population of one hundred thousand, daily increasing, have expended so great an amount of manual labor, the old ravines and river banks, which were abandoned when there were new and unwrought placers to go to, have been wrought and rewrought, and some of them with good success. Two years have entirely changed the character of the whole mining region at present discovered. Over this immense territory, where the smiling earth covered and concealed her vast treasures, the pick and the shovel have created canals, gorges, and pits, that resemble

the labors of giants. That the mere washings of pure gold will

at some day become exhausted is not to be doubted, although for fifty years at least they will be wrought to a greater or less extent. In the ravines of dry diggings that have been, in mining parlance, entirely "dug out," any man, with a mere sheath-knife and crowbar, can extract five dollars a day. The earth here has been thrown up from the body of the ravines in reaching the rock, and in other places the ground has been merely skimmed over, and many parts of the ravine left untouched; and upon the river's banks the very earth that has been thrown aside as useless, and even that which has been once washed, will still, with careful washing in a pan, turn out from three to ter dollars per day. It is therefore evident, that so long as even such wages as these can be made, men will be found to work the The starving millions of Europe placers. will find in the mountain gorges of California a home with profitable labor at their very door sills, and the laboring men of our own country will find it to their interest to settle among the auriferous hills. The miserable suicidal policy which some of our military officers in California have attempted to introduce, has already proved not only its worthlessness, but the absolute impossibility of carrying it into effect. Never in the world's history was there a better opportunity for a great, free, and republican nation like ours to offer to the op pressed and down-trodden of the whole world an asylum, and a place where by honest indus-try, which will contribute as much to our wealth as their prosperity, they can build themselves happy homes and live like freemen.

Long after the present localities, where the washing of gold is prosecuted, are entirely abandoned, gold-washing will be continued by manual labor upon the plains and hills where the gold lies at a much greater depth beneath the soil than it does in the ravines and river banks, and where of course more severe labor is required. The era which follows the presert successful gold-washing operations will be one, when, by a union of capital, manual labor, and machinery, joint-stock companies will perform what individuals now do. While gold can be found lying within a few inches of the earth's surface, and the only capital required to extract it consists in the capability to purchase a pick and a shovel, there is no need of combination; but when the hills are to be torn to their very bases, the plains completely uprooted, and the streams which flow down from the Sierra Nevada to be turned from

their channels, individuals must retire from the field, and make room for combined efforts.

Never in the history of the world was there such a favorable opportunity as now presents itself in the gold region of California for a profitable investment of capital; and the following are some of the modes in which it may be applied. I have before shown, and experience and observation have demonstrated it to me, that the beds of the tributaries to the two great rivers that flow from the Sierra Nevada are richer in gold than their banks have yet proved to be. There are many points, at each one of which the river can easily be turned from its channel by a proper application of machinery. Dams are then to be erected and pumps employed in keeping the beds dry. Powerful steam machines are to be set in operation for the purpose of tearing up the rocks, and separating the gold from them. The hills and plains are also to be wrought. Shafts are to be sunk in the mountain sides, and huge excavators are to bring to the surface the golden earth, and immense machines, worked by steam power, made to wash it. The earth, which had been previously washed in the common rockers, is to be re-washed in a more scientifically constructed apparatus; and the minute particles of gold, which escape in the common mode of washing, and which are invisible to the naked eye, are to be separated by a chemical process.

As yet no actual mining operations have been commenced in the gold region of California, for the two reasons, that they require a combination of labor and capital, and that the gold-washings have thus far proved so profit-able as to make them the most desirable. But there is a greater field for actual mining operations in California than was ever presented in the richest districts of Peru or Mexico.
The gold-washings, which have thus far enriched thousands, are but the seam that has been washed from the beds of the ore. I would not wish to say one word to increase the gold mania, which has gone out from California, and has attracted from the whole world thousands upon thousands of men who were not at all fitted to endure the hardships consequent upon a life in her mountainous regions, or the severe labor which was necessary to extract gold from the earth. It is to be hoped that this mania, however, has now given way to the "sober second thought," and that men have learned to listen to facts, and take the means to profit by them in the most proper manner. I should not consider myself as acting in accordance with duty, were I to assume the responsibility of publishing to the world an account of the gold mines of California, did I not, like the witness upon the stand, " tell the truth, the whole truth, and noting but the truth."

Throughout the range on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada, and in every little hill that branches from it, runs a formation of quartz rock, found sometimes at a few feet below the earth's surface, and sometimes ris-ing above it in huge solid masses. This rock throughout the whole mining region has been proved by actual experiment to be richly impregnated with gold. Some of it exhibits the gold to the naked eye, while in other cases a powerful microscope is requisite to discern the minute particles that run in little veins through Experiments have been made in the working of this rock, which establish beyond a doubt its great richness. Hon. George W.

ployed nearly the whole of the past summer in exploring the gold region, with a view of ascertaining the richness and extent of the quartz rock, and his experiments have proved so wonderful, as almost to challenge credulity even among those who have seen the progress of the mining operations in California from their commencement to the present period.

In pulverizing and extracting the gold from about one hundred pounds of this rock, Mr. Wright found, that the first four pounds yielded twelve dollars' worth of gold, which was the largest yield made, while throughout the whole the smallest yield was one dollar to the pound of rock, and this in many eases where not a particle of gold could be discerned with the naked eye. Mr. Wright has now in his possession a specimen of this quartz weighing twelve pounds, which contains six hundred dollars, or more than one quarter of its weight in pure gold; and one dollar to the pound of rock is the lowest amount which he has ever extracted.

In the gold mines of Georgia, where at present nearly all the profits result from the extraction of gold from the quartz rock, a fifteen horse-power machine, working twelve "stamps," will "stamp" or pulverize a thou-sand bushels of the rock per day. The pulverization is the most important item in the extraction of the gold, as after the rock is reduced to powder, the gold can be very easily secured either by washing or making an amalgam of quicksilver, or by a combination of both processes. Now, in Georgia, if each bushel of rock should produce twelve and a hnlf cents, the profits would be good. If twenty-five cents, greater; and if fifty, enor-mous. A bushel of the quartz rock weighs about seventy-five pounds, and we thus find that instead of, as in Georgia, yielding from ten to twenty-five cents to the bushel, the gold rock of California at its lowest estimate will yield seventy-five dollars, and in many cases much more. Let us pursue this subject a little further. If a fifteen horse-power engine will pulverize a thousand bushels, or seventyfive thousand pounds per day, at the estimate which has here been made, from seventy-five to one hundred thousand dollars would be the result of a day's labor, the whole performance of which with suitable machinery would not require one hundred men. Even lowering this estimate one half, profits are exhibited that are indeed as startling as they are true. Here is an immense field for the investment of capital throughout the world, and for the employment of a large portion of its laboring population.

STAR DUST.

FROM SYDNEY SMITH'S SKETCHES OF PHILOSOPHY. CHANGE OF INSTINCT.

THE most curious instance of a change of instinct is mentioned by Darwin. The bees carried over to Barbadoes and the Western Islands, ceased to lay up any honey after the first year. They found the weather so fine, and materials for honey so plentiful, that they quitted their grave, prudent, and mercantile character, became exceedingly profligate and debauched, ate up their capital, resolved to work no more, and amused themselves by flying about the sugar-houses, and stinging the

MAN IN SOCIETY.

You spend your morning in learning from Hume what happened at particular periods of your own history. You dine where some man tells you what he has observed in the East Indies, and another discourses of brown sugar and Jamaica. It is from these perpetual rills of Wright, one of the present representatives knowledge that you refresh yourself, and become and then loves it so well that he denies himselected to Congress from California, has emstrong and healthy as you are. If lions would common comforts of life to increase it.

consort together and growl out the observations they have made about killing sheep and shepherds, the most likely plan for catching a calf grazing, and so forth, they could not fail to improve.

SOCRATES

Socrates was, in truth, not very fond of subtle and refined speculations; and upon the intellec-tual part of our nature little or nothing of his opinions is recorded. If we may infer anything from the clearness and simplicity of his opinions on moral subjects, and from the bent which his genius had received for the useful and the practical, he would certainly have laid a strong foundation for rational metaphysics. The slight sketch I have given of his moral doctrines contains nothing very new or very brilliant, but comprehends those moral doctrines which every person of education has been accustomed to hear from his childhood: but two thousand years ago they were great discoveries; two thousand years since, common sense was not invented. If Orpheus, or Linus, or any of those melodious moralists, sung in bad verses, such advice as a grandmamma would now verses, such advice as a grandmamma would now give to a child of six years old, he was thought to be inspired by the gods, and statues and altars were erected to his memory. In Hesiod there is a very grave exhortation to mankind to wash their faces; and I have discovered a very strong analogy between the precepts of Pythagoras and Mrs. Trimmer; both think that a son ought to obey his father, and both are clear that a good man is better than a bad one. Therefore, to measure aright this extraordinary man, we must remember the period at which he lived; that he was the first who called the attention of mankind from the pernicious subtleties which engaged and perplexed their wandering understandings to the practical rules of life; he was the great father and inventor of common sense, as Ceres was of the plough, and Bacchus of intoxication. First, he taught his contemporaries that they did not know what they pretended to know; then he showed them that they knew nothing; then he told them what they ought to know. Lastly, to sum the praise of Socrates, remember that two thousand years ago while men were worshipping the stones on which they trod, and the insects which crawled beneath their feet; two thousand years ago, with the bowl of poison in his hand, Socrates said, " I am persuaded that my death, which is now just coming, will conduct me into the presence of the gods, who are the most righteous governors, and into the society of just and good men; and I derive confidence from the hope that something of man remains after death, and that the condition of good men will then be much better than that of the bad." Soon after this he covered himself up with his cloak, and expired.

INFLUENCE OF ASSOCIATION.

I remember once seeing an advertisement in the papers, with which I was much struck; and which I will take the liberty of reading:—" Lost, in the Temple Coffee-House, and supposed to be taken away by mistake, an oaken stick, which has sup-ported its master not only over the greatest part of Europe, but has been his companion in his journeys over the inhospitable deserts of Africa; whoever will restore it to the waiter, will confer a very serious obligation on the advertiser; or, if that be any object, shall receive a recompense very much above the value of the article restored." here is a man, who buys a sixpenny stick, because it is useful; and totally forgetting the trifling causes which first made his stick of any conse-quence, speaks of it with warmth and affection; calls it his companion; and would hardly have changed it, perhaps, for the gold stick which is carried before the king. But the best and the strongest example of this, and of the customary progress of association, is in the passion of avarice. A child only loves a guinea because it shines; and as it is equally splendid, he loves a gilt button as well. In after-life he begins to love wealth because it affords him the comforts of existence; and then loves it so well that he denies himself the

uniting idea is so totally forgotten, that it is completely sacrificed to the ideas which it unites. Two friends unite against the person to whose introduction they are indebted for their knowledge of each other; exclude him their society, and ruin him by their combination.

INDESTRUCTIBILITY OF ENJOYMENT.

Mankind are always happier for having been happy; so that if you make them happy now, you make them happy twenty years hence, by the memory of it. A childhood passed with a due mixture of rational indulgence, under fond and wise parents, diffuses over the whole of life a feeling of calm pleasure; and in extreme old age, is the very last remembrance which time can erase from the mind of man. No enjoyment, however inconsiderable, is confined to the present moment. A man is the happier for life, from having made once an agreeable tour, or lived for any length of time with pleasant people, or enjoyed any considerable interval of innocent pleasure, which contributes to render old men so inattentive to the scenes before them; and carries them back to a world that is past, and to scenes never to be renewed again.

HAPPINESS AS A MORAL AGENT.

That virtue gives happiness, we all know; but if it be true that happiness contributes to virtue, the principle furnishes us with some sort of excuse for the errors and excesses of able young men, at the bottom of life, fretting with impatience under their obscurity, and hatching a thousand chimeras of being neglected and overlooked by the world. The natural cure of these errors is the sunshine of prosperity; as they get happier, they get better; and learn, from the respect which they receive from others, to respect themselves. "Whenever," says Mr. Lancaster (in his book just published), "I met with a boy particularly mischievous, I made him a monitor; I never knew this fail." The cause for the promotion, and the kind of encouragement it must occasion, I confess, appear rather singular; but of the effect, I have no sort of doubt.

POWER OF HABIT.

Habit uniformly and constantly strengthens all our active exertions: whatever we do often, we become more and more apt to do. A snuff-taker begins with a pinch of snuff per day, and ends with a pound or two every month. Swearing begins in anger; it ends by mingling itself with ordinary conversation. Such-like instances are of too common notoriety to need that they be adduced; but, as I before observed, at the very time that the tendency to do the thing is every day increasing, the pleasure resulting from it is, by the blunted sensibility of the bodily organ, diminished; and the desire is irresistible, though the gratification is nothing. There is rather an entertaining example of this in Fielding's "Life of Jonathan Wild," in that scene where he is represented as playing at cards with the Count, a professed gambler. "Such," says Mr. Fielding, "was the power of habit over the minds of these illustrious persons, that Mr. Wild could not keep his hands out of the Count's pockets, though he knew they were empty; nor could the Count abstain from palming a card, though he was well aware Mr. Wild had no money to pay him."

THE FLAVOR OF THE MIND.

Almost all the great poets, orators, and statesmen of all times, have been witty. Cæsar, Alexander, Aristotle, Descartes, and Lord Bacon, were witty men; so were Cicero, Shakspeare, Demosthenes, Boileau, Pope, Dryden, Fontenelle, Jonson, Waller, Cowley, Solon, Socrates, Dr. Johnson, and almost every man who has made a distinguished figure in the House of Commons. I have talked of the danger of wit: I do not mean by that to enter into common-place declamation against faculties because they are dangerous; wit is dangerous, eloquence is dangerous, a talent for observation is dangerous, every thing is dangerous that has efficacy and vigor for its characteristics: nothing is safe but mediocrity. The business is, in conducting the understanding well, to risk something; to aim at uniting things that are commonly

incompatible. The meaning of an extraordinary man is, that he is eight men, not one man; that he has as much wit as if he had no sense, and as much sense as if he had no wit; that his conduct is as judicious as if he were the dullest of human beings, and his imagination as brilliant as if he were irretrievably ruined. But when wit is combined with sense and information; when it is soft-ened by benevolence, and restrained by strong principle; when it is in the hands of a man who can use it and despise it, who can be witty, and something much better than witty, who loves honor, justice, decency, good-nature, morality, and religion, ten thousand times better than wit; wit is then a beautiful and delightful part of our nature. There is no more interesting spectacle than to see the effects of wit upon the different characters of men; than to observe it expanding caution, relaxing dignity, unfreezing coldness,-teaching age, and care, and pain, to smile,-extorting reluctant gleams of pleasure from melancholy, and charming even the pangs of grief. It is pleasant to observe how it penetrates through the coldness and awkwardness of society, gradually bringing men nearer together, and like the combined force of wine and oil, giving every man a glad heart and a shining countenance. Genuine and innocent wit like this, is surely the flavor of the mind! Man could direct his ways by plain reason, and support his life by tasteless food; but God has given us wit, and flavor, and brightness, and laughter, and perfumes, to enliven the days of man's pilgrimage, and to " charm his pained steps over the burning marle."

Correspondence.

London, April 26, 1850.

THE "London Season" makes known its existence by the advent of the prominent features of OPERAS and PICTURE EXHIBITIONS. The former are, as usual, first in the field. The old house in the Haymarket puts forth no greater strength than is contained in that well-preserved antique, Sontag, and a medley of unknown mediocrities led by the vigorous foot of Conductor Balfe: with such staple it is a matter of no little surprise that the manager could have found sufficient courage to open his doors; that he can keep them open is rather problematical. It is, however, refreshing to turn from this limbo of music to the classic regions of Covent Garden-there, over whose portals, in silent recognition of changed tastes, stand FLAXMAN'S Tragedy and Comedy, witnesses, it must be confessed, of a higher combination of the elements of dramatic expression than ever the Garrick, or the Kembles, or the Kean dreamed of. The increased intellectual cultivation of the present generation demanded a more vivid and poetic utterance than could be given to the poetry of Shakspeare in the mouths of "rude mechanicals." If the legitimate drama fails to hold the sympathies of a "reading public," it is due to inadequate representation, the performance falling so miserably beneath the ideal which is raised by the study of the Poet in the closet. Audiences have become too critical; they demand "Gods, not men," to tread the stage, and then Shakspeare's himself again. But the advantages of Dramatic music-music which shall be allied by the closest tie to Poetry (the text of the poet to the scenes of MEYERBEER, the greatest of dramatic composers), have only of late become appreciated, understood, and felt. A musician who could unite the poetry of Hamlet to fitting musical tones, would indeed fill the gap that the world of art now experiences. That such a genius will in due season appear we are encouraged to hope, by the successful approximations made by MEYERBEER, whose Robert, and Huguenots, and Prophète, exhibit the complete union of dramatic excellence

with adequate musical expression. What the rare genius of Beethoven could have accomplished, had it been directed more fully to this idea, it is not difficult to imagine. We have seen what Mendelssohn in his Antigone achieved. These instances are sufficient to show what direction musical genius must for the future take to enlist our sympathies. It is only within the last three years that the Lyric Drama has attained its due elevation in the scale of art, or found adequate resources to insure its perfect development; at what cost they have been obtained the details of Mr. Delafield's bankruptey can testify. Yet that it is worth this great sacrifice every lover of art will admit, for only by such means could it have been secured: and the victim, as a great agent of civilization, was far worthier the tribute of a "public testimonial" than that arch-humbug the "Railway King." Covent Garden opened this season on the "jointstock" system: out of the receipts the orchestra and chorus, with the other minor charges, are first paid, the company then divide pro rata. The excellence of this arrangement is already evident. We have operas cast now as they were never cast before-witness Robert le Diable, with Grisi, Castellan, Mario, Tamberlik, Massol, and Herr Formes; attraction sufficient to draw the composer from the uttermost corner of the universe to witness it. The season opened with WEBER'S Der Freischutz, which met with the success it so well merits. It has kept possession of the Lyric Stage with unabated attraction for more than a quarter of a century, but its representation in its fullest development has been reserved until the present day. Herr Formes unites the highest capabilities as an actor with a voice of extraordinary power, equal, although of different quality, to the giant Lablache's. The next opera produced was Masaniello, introducing a new tenor, Tamberlik, who has proved a most valuable acquisition, being second only to Mario; gifted with a voice capa-ble of the most refined expression and feeling, he has all the dramatic energy and skill of Duprez.

Rossini's new Moise, produced under the title of Zora, developed still further the rich resources of this lyric establishment; the part of Zora (Moses) was taken by Mons. Zelger, a basso of great excellence, favorably known as a member of the Brussels operatic corps, upon the occasions of their visits to London in 1845 and 1846. His Marcel in the Huguenots raised him very high in the estimation of the musical critics; and as he in some measure replaces Sig. Marini, we may hope soon to see him in this his favorite character.

With the combination of talent exhibited by this company (which lacks only Alboni to render it unique and perfect), together with the most efficient orchestra in Europe, the richest imaginings of the musician may meet with their truest interpretation. Accustomed as we have been to curtailments and interpolations to suit the caprices and deficiencies of certain vocalists, who, under the suicidal starring system, sought and obtained the gratification of their personal vanity, the representa-tions of these musical chefs d'œuvre in their full integrity have all the charms of novelty: for the first time we are able to recognise the aim and intention of the composer; for the first time we perceive that unity and definiteness of purpose which belongs to every work of high art. The Lyric Drama is no longer a thing to tickle the ears of the blasé exquisite, or a personal tribute to the empire of the "star" of the hour:—it becomes a mighty

agent in expressing the pent up poetic feeling of cultivated minds and refined sensibilities. In the Robert of MEYERBEER we recognise a high aim at exhibiting the spiritual aspect of the life of Man: his struggle against, and final overthrow of, the evil powers, through the instrumentality of his guardian angel (woman). The feeling this great work inspires is solemn and sad; we feel that our mortal life is beset with temptations which only the resistance of virtue and good faith can overcome. And all the works of this composer partake of the same spiritual character. In his *Huguenots* how beautifully is the hostile strife of opposing creeds depicted; in the four short hours it takes in representation, one lives the experience of an age; all the strong emotions of love, despair, bigotry, hatred, sorrow, and resignation are displayed in thrilling tones, which, though the language they are uttered in be unintelligible, yet strike the chords of the heart with a power that speech alone does not possess. What in the whole range of the Shakspearian drama is more intense or thrilling, through the medium of tones only, than the duet between Valentine and Raoul in the fourth act of this Lyric Drama. Meyerbeer delights in strong contrasts: they are striking-ly exhibited in his Robert, which exhibits a constant succession and alternation of light and shade, of infernal and benign influences, accempanying the progress of Robert through his fearful struggles. Again, in the Huguenots, how delightfully the pastoral succeeds to the Baechanalian revel; this in its turn is succeeded by the furious storm of awakened hatred, jealousy, and revenge, which terminates the second act. We may look in vain through the whole rhetoric of dramatic music for anything more beautiful than the duet between VALENTINE and MARCEL in the third act, succeeded by the splendid septuor, and the spirit-stirring strains with which DE NEVERS comes to take home his bride. How shallow, trite, and meaningless sound the flimsy puerilities of Donizetti and Verdi after the rich thoughts of the true Maestro! That they continue to keep their place on the lyric stage must be attributed to the incapacity of singers, and the wonderful indulgence of a liberal public. It is not long since the occasional performance of Don Giovanni was regarded as a special indulgence to the public on the part of the pampered stars: to the lovers of good music it was a jubilee, now it is a "stock-piece," and few things of inferior merit suffice to attract a full audience. Thanks to enlightened, pertinacious, and conscientious critics, who have taught the public to demand the best the time could afford.

Che Fine Arts.

A FREE CITY GALLERY.

THE Gallery of the Old Masters having been removed from its old quarters, a few of the large pictures may be seen to advantage, particularly in the afternoon, at the wareroom adjoining Niblo's Garden. The question of their dispersion has attracted the attention of several influential gentlemen, and a plan is in agitation to bring the subject of procuring them for a free public gallery before the people. It is an object which meets the hearty concurrence of artists, and others who have the best opportunity of testing their worth. The desirableness to the public is shown by the success which has attended the free gallery of the Art-Union, which is never without visitors, and which offers the most satisfactory proofs of popular appreciation in the best sense. We should

like to see the Reed Gallery and this collection of the Old Masters united, and a suitable building provided for their reception by the City, that they might be public property, and be the nucleus to which liberal contributions would, from time to time, undoubtedly be made. Public-spirited citizens stand ready to aid pecuniarily in this honorable enterprise; and Mr. Nye, the proprietor of the Gallery of the Old Masters, we are at liberty to state, would be found a generous contributor to any reasonable plan of the kind. We trust that this work will yet be undertaken and in earnest, that we may have it in our power to bring forward, practically, some of the many arguments and inducements to its support.

MR. DARLEY'S series of outlines of Rip Van Winkle, issued by the American Art-Union, have been carefully reduced by the aid of the daguerreotype, and etched on steel by Charles Simms, for a very elegant little quarto volume, just published in London, by Joseph Cundall. The designs are delicate and tasteful in execution, and the character is well preserved though inferior in expression to the originals. Having on other occasions minutely brought these drawings before our readers, we shall simply record at present the judgment passed upon them by a high critical authority in London. The Examiner speaks of Mr. Darley's "excelling for character as well as for form and outline," and characterizes the draw-ings as "wonderful for their truth of feeling," particularly instancing—"in the two which exhibit Rip in his ordinary or normal state of idleness, before his great adventure, the lazy and yawning children, to whom he has evidently communicated his own unprofitable habits. One half sympathizes with the rage of that hard-working vixen of a wife, who has her fist clenched at him. Excellent, too, are the old Dutch bowlers, with supernatural excitement in the eyes of them; and the closing picture, which exhibits the ancient Rip, with marvellous beard, telling his yet more marvellous story, and encouraging idleness in his associates to the last, is thoroughly true to the feeling of the story."

OF the making of Art-Unions there is no end. We chronicle the opening of still another at the library building, Newark, New Jersey, which took place April 29th. We stepped in a few days since, and saw nearly eighty pictures upon the walls, thirteen of which are the property of the association. These latter are all the work of American artists, and among them we noticed the "Fair Student," by Henry Peters Gray, and a land-scape by W. A. Oddie, in the characteristic style of these well-known artists. Most of the others are by residents of New Jersey, and are very well in their way. Of the remainder, which were lent to the society for exhibition by their possessors, the "Cross in the Wilderness," by Cole, is perhaps the most interesting. Two landscapes, by Durand, a copy of Raphael's portrait of himself, also fair copies from some of the celebrated pictures of Titian, Claude, Albano, Rembrandt, Correggio, and others—a landscape by Gignoux, and a strong but not very agreeable picture of the Witch of Endor, are the most prominent. The subscription is \$5, and already amounts, we understand, to \$1000. From the well-deserved high reputation of the officers, this Art-Union bids fair to compete with some of the numerous similar institutions springing up all around us.

Ancient English Ecclesiastical Architecture and its Principles applied to the Wants of the Church at the Present Day. By Frank Wills, Architect. N. Y.: Stanford & Swords.

Mr. Wills combines in an eminent degree the qualities of artist and author, a combination which it is to be regretted that we do not oftener find. The literary portion of his work is divided into two parts. In the first we have a rapid history of Anglican Church Architecture; in the second, an exhibition of the component parts of a church, both cathedral and parish, the principles which should guide us in the adoption of mediaval edifices as our models in church architecture at the present day, and a chapter on sepulchral monuments.

The illustrations, which are well executed in tinted lithograph, embrace views of buildings and portions of buildings in illustration of the text, and of a number of churches erected after Mr. Wills's designs.

The author takes the true ground in stating that it is not by direct imitation of early church buildings that we are to succeed in reviving the architectural beauties of bygone times, but by careful and reverent study of the principles on which those wonderful edifices were erected, and a careful adaptation of those principles to the wants of the present day. He has a proper contempt for sham and pretence, would have a parish church built of solid, real materials, adapted in size and splendor to the requirements of its worshippers, not made an attempt to produce a miniature cathedral. Decoration, especially in painted glass, he would have adapted to the improved knowledge of form at the present day, instancing the case of Overbeck as a successful effort to reproduce the spirit and manner of ancient art in its pure beauty of expression without its ungainly stiffness of form.

The chapter on sepulchral monuments is of particular importance. This will be readily admitted by readers who have the ugly piles of marble in Greenwood Cemetery fresh in their remembrance. The author satirizes very happily the absurd melange of heathen symbolism so fashionable in the last century, and takes the true ground that the Cross is the fitting memorial of the Christian's struggle and the Christian's rest. Viewed merely as regards beauty, the same fitness is evident, for the ornamental adaptations of this emblem are innumerable in variety, and unsurpassable, in many instances in solemn gracefulness.

in many instances, in solemn gracefulness.

Mr. Wills's original designs are in full accordance with the principles laid down in his text. They are mostly for country parishes of limited means, or erected by individuals as free churches—a noble form of benevolence, instances of which, we are glad to see, are increasing in number. Of these designs we think that of St. George's, Milford, Conn., one of the finest. It has chancel, nave, tower, and spire, all entirely of stone, the spire being 150 feet in height, will accommodate 342 persons, and its cost, it is stated, will fall under \$6000.

As a specimen of the style of the work, and as showing that the subject of architecture can be treated in a picturesque and enthusiastic manner which is highly agreeable, we extract the following account of

LINCOLN CATHEDRAL.

"As we approach Lincoln from the west, the three towers are grouped together, the vast central one appearing to stand between those of the western façade in a pyramidal form; whilst the glorious front, with its octagonal turrets, standing like sentries to guard the approach, presents an elevation unrivalled in England. The north and south views are scarcely less striking. The

country round Lincoln is remarkably flat, unbroken but by a chain of hills, at the very end of which, and jutting out like a promontory, this noble minster is built. It there rears its triple towers in solemn grandeur high above the neighboring churches, which it seems to shelter under

its fostering wings.

"We once saw it under a peculiarly beautiful at-"We once saw it under a peculiarly beautiful atmospheric effect. A thick mist was arising from
the river Witham, obscuring the lower portion of
the city, and as it curled along the base of the
cathedral, this wonderful and stupendous temple
of the great God appeared as the fabled tomb of
Mahomet, suspended between earth and heaven. It was a sight not easily to be forgotten, resembling, as it did, the marvellous creations of a poet's dream rather than a fabric reared by human hands. We cannot pretend to describe the ern end'; neither language nor picture can do it It is a marvel where all is marvellous. Its style, the transition between First and Second Pointed, appears the very perfection of Christian architecture. Each part is so exquisitely proportioned that one knows not which the most to adthe great east window, or the richly panelled buttresses, or the crocketed pinnacles, or foliated gable, with its leafy cross, growing from its summit. The whole effect is rich in the extreme, but no part so rich as to detract from the other. The most exaberant fancy is here tempered by the sobriety of judgment and the vivid imagination of the artist, mellowed by the sanctity of the priest. We cannot speak in these terms of every part of the building, some of the carvings therein bordering on the low grotesque, to say the best of them. The east end, however, is faultless; nor do we wonder, that when two strangers gazed on it for the first time, they prostrated themselves on the turf, and in tears found an expression of their reverential admiration."

LETTER FROM MR. POWERS.

THE Charleston Mercury publishes the following letter, which is of interest not only from its details of fact, relieving an anxiety felt for the fate of the statue of Calhoun, but for its picture of the mind and habits of the artist and his respect for the illustrious subject of his art. The statue of Eve was executed for Mr. John S. Preston of S. C.

FLORENCE, April 7, 1850.

"I am much grieved at not having an opportunity to send the statue since it has been finished and eneased. No ship has yet presented, and in answer to my inquiries, I now learn that the first vessel for New York will be the good American vessel Elizabeth, which will sail about the middle of next month.' It is barely possible that some vessel may touch at Leghorn, and sail sooner, in which case I shall be advised in time to get the statue off.

"I have taken every possible precaution to insure the safety of the statue. The 'blockings' have all been fitted by my own hands, and if any accident occurs it will not be for want of careful packing, and every possible attention on this side of the water. I intend to go down to Leghorn to

see it on board ship.

" It is a fortunate circumstance that this statue was not ready in time for the new and large Swe-dish ship, 'Westmorland,' upon which my unfor-tunate 'Eve' was shipped. She stranded near Carthagena (Spain), and was in almost a hopeless condition at last accounts (the water up to the corridors), and likely to go to pieces. 'Eve' was insured for \$3,000, but I had an ideal bust on board which was not. This is my punishment for venturing to ship on foreign vessels. I shall not

"We have very bad accounts here of Mr. CALmoun's health. I hope they are exaggerated. It is a small consideration, but to me one of much interest, that he should see my statue of himself; and I know that you and others who have united and I know that you and others who have united in this project entertain similar wishes in this respect. It is very probable, however, that he will The centre is to be surmounted by a cross,

see a very good daguerreotype of it in the possession of Mr. Aspinwall, who promised to show it to him. The words 'Truth, Justice, and the Constitution,' have been engraved upon the scroll in gilt letters, and, as nearly as possible, in the hand of Mr. Calhoun. I have given the form of his writing, but corrected the trembling hand a little.
The effect is fine.

"It may be satisfactory to you to know, that as far as I have been informed, or have means of knowing, this statue has given entire satisfaction to all who have seen it here. Some say that it has a more vigorous expression than Mr. Calhoun now has, but this is owing to the time at which I took his likeness, about fifteen years ago, when he was really in his prime. He had, to be sure, the look of age, but none of its infirmities—the very time of life at which a great man like him should be represented by the brush or the chisel, for

posterity.

"You will find that I have represented his hair orter than he now wears it. Mr. Kellogg sent shorter than he now wears it. me a drawing of his head with long hair, but I did not like it so well. It was shorter when I made his bust, but even then I thought it too long for the best effect. Mr. Calhoun's head is beautifully formed; nothing could be finer than the outline of The concentrated energies of his powerful mind appear to glow, and sometimes to flash, from his face. Where all is angular and masculine, long hair is effeminate and soft; it does not accord with the 'cast iron man.' I may add, that long hair disturbs the clean and fine outline of his It is true, that at his fireside, and among his friends, Mr. Calhoun's manner is soft and gentle as a child's-his smile is sunshine, and like the sunshine, it warms while it enlightens all around him: but it is sunshine. It is no ordinary light and heat that is perceived and felt in Mr. Calhoun's relaxed presence. It is the light and heat of melted 'cast iron.' It may be enjoyed, but it cannot be played with. I have preferred to represent Mr. Calhoun as he is known and understood by the mass of our people—the disinterested and stern statesman of the South. I say nothing of his political views, more than that I believe them to be sincere and honest.

I pray you to pardon me for venturing to give the above views of Mr. Calhoun's person and character. An artist ought always to act upon fixed ideas of the subject he is treating-in other words, he should have a proper conception of it, or his labors will be abortive. The above has been my conception; it is for you, and all those who have so kindly and generously united with you in this project, to judge how far I have been successful in forming and executing the design for Mr. Calhoun's statue. I have been a long while about it, but the subject has never been absent from my mind. Upon no other work have I ever spent so much time and labor, nor is it likely that I ever shall again-for it is the first full length draped statue that I have ever

"Yours, most sincerely,
"HIRAM POWERS.

" H. GOURDIN, Esq."

No: 1 of the " Artist and Art Manufacturer," weekly Journal of Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, and the Arts allied to Manufactures, is announced to appear early in May.

A large print (281 by 22 in.) in the highest style of mezzotint, of "William Caxton examining the first Proof Sheet from his Printing press in Westminster Abbey, A.D. 1474, from the original picture in water-color, by E. H. Wehnert, is announced by Hering & Remington of London.

The Paris papers state that the embellishment of the façade of the Louvre is still going on. Some magnificent Corinthian pilasters are to

and two colossal statues are to be placed on each side

The Annual Distribution of Prizes of the London Art-Union took place on April 30th, in Drury Lane Theatre. The sum of £11,180 8s. was stated to have been received from subscriptions, being an advance of £788 on those of last year. The reserve fund (formed those of last year. by a deduction of 2½ per cent. on all subscriptions) amounts to £3787 13s. 10d. The sum of £4260, appropriated to the purchase of works of art by the prizeholders, was thus allotted. 20 works of £10 each; 16 of £15; 14 of £20; 12 of £25; 12 of £40: 10 of £50; 6 of £60; 6 of £70; 6 of £80; 3 of £100: 2 of £150; 2 of £200. The publications for the year have been two engravings, "The Smile" and "The Frown," from paintings by T. Webster, R.A., and a series of outlines by D. Maelise, illustrating Shakspeare's "Seven Ages."

The Drama.

THE THEATRES.

NOTICEABLE, foremost of the past week, are the performances of Miss Cushman at the Astor, with a repetition of Romeo, and the idiosyncratic Meg Merrilies in "Guy Mannering," with efficient helps in Mr. Placide, Mr. C. Bass, Miss Fanny Wallack, Neafie, and others of a comprehensive company.—At Niblo's, the new drama, under the title of "Home," from the pen of Mr. J. Brougham, did not meet the measure of success generally bestowed on the novelties of that house: it has however a promise, in its early production, for the future, in further new plays, which we see brought on rapidly under the active management.—Miss Davenport has had the course at the Broadway, and exhibits a youthful grace and freshness which, under due discipline and regard for judgments of wisest censure, too often neglected by young prosperity, will yet produce an abundant harvest of honor. The novelty of her last week's engagement was Virginie, in the translated French drama of that name, sufficiently characterized in the predominance of the daughter over the father, and in its general Frenchy tone.-Mrs. Shaw at the Bowery, with crowded houses of admirers, and Mr. Burton with his excellent company, and the National with its own peculiar parish of supporters, kept the town busy through the

Mr. Fleming, on Monday next, reads Hamlet at the Brooklyn Institute, under a complimentary invitation from Judge Greenwood,

and other leading citizens.

Mr. Macready's farewell performances in London have been delayed by illness. During the representation of Lear at Glasgow, the curtain had to be dropped in the middle of the tragedy. Mr. Webster, of the Haymarket, has announced that the concluding engagement is consequently postponed till October. A new five act comedy by Douglas Jerrold was announced for immediate representation, under

the name of The Catspaw.

A new three act drama, founded on the career of Prince Charles Edward, entitled "The Fugitive; or, Duty and Honor," and a domestic drama made up from the story in Dickens's Household Words, of Lizzie Leigh,

have been produced at the Surrey.

An Opera was recently produced with success at Paris, "Le Songe d'une Nuit d'Eté," with the following extraordinarily jumbled plot:-MM. Rosier and Leuven, the authors of the libretto, make Queen Elizabeth, the Oriana of

the Madrigalians, deeply in love with Shakspeare. The Queen, accompanied by one of her suite, the Countess Olivia, goes to a tavern, disguised, to see the author of "Macbeth,"
"Othello," and "King Lear," and whilst the
poet is asleep after a debauch with Sir John
Falstaff, her Majesty has him conveyed to Richmond Park, where amatory scenes take place between the monarch and the poet, an underplot being carried on of the loves of Lord Latimer and the Countess Olivia, the former fancying that Shakspeare is his

Facts and Opinions.

MR. JOHN R. BARTLETT, of Rhode Island, has received the nomination for Commissioner for the Survey of the Mexican Boundary, a nomination made with the concurrence and support of the influential judgments of men of all parties, who look forward to the exertions of the Commissioner and the scientific men with whom he will be associated, in a field especially favorable to original Ethnological Research, for the elucidation of many problems interesting to the American public.

The remains of Mrs. Osgood were taken to Boston, and deposited in Mount Auburn. The Transcript published the following beautiful verses, the last she ever wrote, with the full assurance—as the last stanza shows—of her speedy departure. They were addressed to a lovely young girl, who came one evening to amuse her by making paper flowers, and teaching her to make them.

You've woven roses round my way, And gladdened all my being; How much I thank you none can say Save only the All-seeing. May He who gave this lovely gift, This love of lovely doings, Be with you wheresoe'er you go, In ev'ry hope's pursuings! I'm going thro' the Eternal gates Ere June's sweet roses blow! Death's lovely Angel leads me there-And it is sweet to go. May 7th, 1850

Bayard Taylor says of the railway schemes through Mexico to the Pacifie, that the most feasible route would be one starting from Vera Cruz, rising to the table land a little north of Jalapa, thence running to Puebla (with a branch to the valley of Mexico), turning south of Popocata-petl into the valley of Rio Yopez, which flows into the Pacific near Acapulco; this latter port being the best on all the Pacific coast, and one of the healthiest places in the world, and offering remarkable advantages for a line of steamers

At the Tammany Anniversary on the 15th inst., Mr. Jas. T. Brady, comparing the political character of town and country, remarked:-" It requires more genius and talent to avoid the carts and omnibuses in the streets of New York, than to be a politician at Albany. There is more talent and genius in New York than in all the rural districts, and we are more virtuous too. It is in cities where men are thickly congregated together, where all great political movements originate."

During the period of five months ending the 31st March, says Mr. Matsell in his city Police Report, there have been 24,028 persons accommodated with lodgings, 947 lost children returned to their parents, 153 persons found in the streets sick who were aided and assisted, 76 persons rescued from drowning, 114 fires extinguished, 791 stores and dwellings found open and secured, and 144 horses and cattle found astray and restored to their owners by members of the Department. There were \$16,320 40 taken from drunken men and lodgers at the different Station Houses and restored to them again. The Evening Mirror sketches Mr. Keese in his

new auction-room in Broadway, with a sprink-

ling of the jokes of the evening :- " The auctioneer, by an admirable arrangement, is brought out almost into the middle of his audience. There is a book handed to him as we enter. He reads the title. It is a black letter volume concerning the apparel of ministers;' something, I suppose, about their surplus ornaments, in-stantly adds Kesse, and the laugh is general against the theological students; in it, however, they heartily join. The readiness of the joke , perhaps, its greatest recommendation, and in fact this quickness is one of the most remarkable qualities of Mr. Keese's wit. A book is handed to him; hardly is the name called ere some humorous or whimsical remark upon it springs to his lips. A buyer in the crowd asks a question-an impertinent or vexations one perhaps-and instantly the reply comes, goodnatured but keen, and turning the joke directly upon the meddler. He once put down a noted leader of a ruffian club by one of these quick replies. The bully claimed a book which Mr. Keese had knocked down to another man, justly, as he always does. The fellow began to vapor and threaten, and finally concluded by swearing that he would have justice. Mr. Keese, who had not noticed him thus far, stopped selling, and his bright grey eye rested on the grumbler for a moment: 'Sir,' said he, 'I know no man in the city who deserves justice more than you do, and I hope you'll get it.' The man was used up, concluded, extinguished, and was no more heard of thereafter. But see, they are selling Dagley's Death's Doings, on which only seventy-five cents is bid, by a decayed apothecary, as Keese declares; this is fol-lowed by the Scottish Poems of the Rev. Mr. Logan, which the auctioneer assures us are the Banks and Braes of Bonnie Doon, or at least the brays; Caroline Fry's Word to Women he refuses to sell for a shilling, because that is only the price of a stew; Robert Tyler's Ahasuerus is bought for six and a quarter cents, by a mon whom the auctioneer designates as a discontented office-holder; a bidder complains that a volume is missing from the next set,-Very well, if you don't like the book, you'll have one volume less to read,' is the answer; Gutz on the History of England and Ireland is next put up, and the auctioneer's real or affected ignorance of the pronunciation of the German U may be inferred from his announcement, that of course the book refers to the intestinal troubles of both countries; and thus he goes on without effort or seeming consciousness.

Dr. Allcott, at the Vegetarian Convention, at Clinton Hall, the other day, remarked that " vegetable food is preferable to animal food, on account of the company it keeps; the pile of meat placed on the table must, he remarked, be accompanied by a medicine chest; of course, I mean the castors." Allopathy, by the way, fared very ill at the hands of the conventionists, an Illinois Farmer volunteering his opinion, or, as he expressed it, wishing to give one dab at the doctors before he sat down. "Allopathy," he said, "he hated worse than anything he knew of. He hated it above ground and the further below the surface it was the better. There is more mercury," he added, "in the bodies buried in the earth than would poison all the inhabitants of the globe.'

correspondent of a Detroit paper describes a western woman, about thirty-five years of age, modest and unassuming, who, during the past winter and spring, her husband having gon California, besides taking care of five children, the eldest a girl twelve years of age, and her eldest boy only five years ald, the youngest, an infant at the breast, has woven seven hundred yards of satinet and shawls; made eight hundred pounds maple sugar; cut and drawn from the forest, all the wood the family needed during the winter, and chopped the same at the door; at-tended to her milling and trading fifteen miles from home, with an ox team, driving it herself, and taking all the care of them and her six

cows and eleven sheep, when at home.

The Tribuna publishes a letter from Scott, Cortland Co., N.Y., in which one of the "rapping" spirits of the day, busy in that quarter, makes the following revelation respecting Sir John the following revelation respecting Sir John Franklin. The first question asked was, "Is he yet living?" to which we received an affirmative answer. "Is he where the Esquimaux reported that they saw him?" "No." "Did he find a Northwest Passage and sail through Behring's Straits?" "Yes." The question was then asked if the spirit would spell out the name of the place where he is at present; and it spelled Yongtong, which we found out by further inquiries was a city situated 70 miles from Jeddo, on the southwestern coast of the Island of Niphon, the largest of the Japanese group. The spirit revealed that, after experiencing almost unparalleled hardships in finding a passage, he had gone to the island for the purpose of trading with the natives; that he was attacked by them, and after an obstinate resistance, in which part of his men were killed, himself and the remainder were taken prisoners. They were placed in close confinement, where they have been 11 months, and are treated with the greatest cruelty and insult.

An American gentleman at Naples writes us, says the Evening Post, that on his arrival there, his own luggage and that of his servant was strictly examined by the police. In the servant's trunk there happened to be a freemason's apron, which he had brought with him from the United States. The authorities immediately took the alarm, and ordered the traveller to depart in twelve hours. He protested against this order, and by means of his letters of introduction, and the influence of the American officials resident there, succeeded in obtaining its revocation. He found, however, that he was still under surveillance as well as his servant. An old man followed him about everywhere, and the only satisfaction he could take was, in walking for hours at a time, by which he succeeded in giving his pursuer as much exercise as he could possibly endure, and compelled him to earn his

The Jewish Chronicle records a case of martyrdom which but recently occurred in the empire of Morocco. "We give the awful details from a private letter which we have seen, received by Mr. Abraham Sebag, a respectable Jewish merchant, residing in Castle street, St. Mary-Axe, London, whose brother has fallen a victim to the barbarity of the inhabitants of that uncivilized country. It appears that Judah Sebag, a Jewish merchant, who resided in a town called Alig, near Mogador, was maliciously accused of having spoken blasphemy against the Mahommedan faith. The cause of this malice was the jealousy of some Mahommedan merchants. He was dragged before the governor, or rather the chief magistrate of the city, whose name is Lechusman ben Hassam. The evidence against him having been heard, the sentence of the judge was, that he either must embrace Mahommedanism, or be burned to death. Judah Sebag indignantly refused to deny his religion, and nobly chose the alternative, death. The governor immediately ordered a large fire to be made, into which the man was thrown, and soon devoured by the flames. He was but twenty-four years of age. The letter concludes with the following words of consolation:— He died for the glory and sanctification of his faith and his God, and may his soul be bound up in the bundle of life."

ecording to the order of the Emperor of Russia, the Minister of the Interior has published the following statistics of the Jews of Russia and Poland, which extend over the eighteen governments and one province. The return is as follows:—1,188,111 Jews, who have 630 synagogues, 2,270 smaller places of worship, and 5,308 schools. Among the latter are not included those which make the Talmud their conof commercial affairs, the number of publica-tions constantly issued by them is innumerable, and finds a ready sale at every Leipsic Fair .-Jewish Chronicle.

There lives in Edinburgh a lady, in the use of all her mental faculties, whose brother by the same mother died 122 years ago, in the 14th year of his age She is upwards of 100 years old. The brother died in April, 1728.—Edin. Post.

There has been great talking during the week. ways the Paris correspondent of the London Atlas, concerning the new marriage which has been made up for the President with the sister of the King Consort of Spain. It is generally believed that the demand has really been made, and that some good is anticipated from the delay which takes place in the conveyance of the answer. Ever since the supposition of this union has existed, the convent of the Sacre Cour has been thronged with visitors all anxious to learn somewhat of the character and habits of the intended bride, who for some time dwelt amongst the community, and assisted in the flight of her elder sister, holding the sheet by which the latter effected her escape into the garden, and thence over the wall into the street where her Polish lover was waiting to receive her. She is described as being the most spirituelle and engaging of the whole family. She is just eighteen years of age, with less of that family plainness of feature which renders this branch of the Bourbons so remarkable. Unlike the generality of her countrywomen, she is very fair and freekled, with red hair, which, however, is relieved by black sparkling eyes and great vivacity of countenance. There is no end to the stories concerning her wild pranks whilst an inmate of the convent. She would delight in vexing the good nuns, who still shake their heads and look grave whenever the probability of her becoming the first lady in the land is mentioned before them. One of her tricks is still remembered: the actual refusal to join in the hymn for Louis Philippe as sung at the conclusion of the morning service, " Domine, salvum fac regem." This she positively refused to do, although submitted to every kind of punishment and convent discipline which the pious sisterhood could invent. The antipathy to Louis Philippe and his family amounted to perfect mania; and when sent for to the Tuileries, and coaxed and spoiled in every way by the Indies of the royal family, she would return their advances by shricking with all her might until taken back to the convent. Much amusement is already afforded by the possibility of the President, with his peaceable, quiet disposition, being delivered up to the government of such a firm, decided character as this.

[From the Providence Journal, May 9th.] WHERE IS SIR JOHN FRANKLIN?

WE have no doubt that Sir John Franklin, in his late Arctic expedition, took one of the openings leading from Barrow's Strait, and probably Wellington Channel; but he has reached a point so far to the West that we doubt whether any of the ships which enter the Arctic Sea from Baffin's Bay, will do more than discover traces of him. We think Sir John Franklin is still alive, and that he will first be heard from at Behring's Straits. On this account, we think boat parties sent towards the Parry Islands from the expedition which is to be at the Straits in July, will be more likely to fall in with his ships, or such of their crews as survive, than the parties which seek for him where he is supposed to have entered the Arctic Sea. party which has been directed by Sir George Simpson to proceed in boats or on the ice northwardly from the mouth of Mackenzie's River, will also stand a chance of crossing the path of the missing ships, or of meeting with them.

We are inclined to believe that Franklin has taken a much more northerly course than has been supposed; particularly if he found Wellington Channel to extend to the sea. The experience of

tinual study. Although diligent in their pursuit Captains Scoresby, Buchan, and Parry, in their attempts to reach a high northern latitude, has shown that the great field of ice surrounding the northern pole of the earth is carried southward by a current for about three months during the summer. These currents are constant as far as has been observed. In Behring's Strait, in Baffin's Bay, and in the ocean east of Greenland, they prevail constantly. All these go to show the probable existence of a large body of water about the earth's pole. But the steady movement of the ice southwardly must, of course, leave an open space, or, in other words, a clear sea at the north.

Captain (now the Rev. Dr.) Scoresby, while engaged in the Greenland whale fishery, pushed his way through the barrier of floating ice in the vicinity and north of Spitzbergen, when he came to an open sea. Neither ice nor land was visible to the north, and he was then within about 500 miles of the pole; but he was engaged in a commercial enterprise, was unprepared to pass a winter in these regions, and must fill his ships with oil and return in the few weeks that remained. Prudence, therefore, as well as duty, required him

to repass the icy barrier at once.

Sir Edward Parry, in his attempt to reach the North Pole, in his fourth voyage, with boats, over the ice, travelled a much greater distance from his ships than was necessary to reach the pole; but the whole body of ice was in motion southward; and after travelling from 12 to 15 miles daily, in a direct line towards the pole, he discovered that, by observation, he had only advanced three or four miles. This continued during his whole journey. Yet, with this continual impediment to his progress northward, he succeeded in reaching a point a few miles beyond that attained by Dr. Scoresby. Now it is evident, that if he could have passed this barrier of floating ice, he would have reached an open sea, by which, in a few days, he could have gained the pole of the earth's centre. It is not known whether a sea exists west of Baffin's Bay and north of Barrow's Strait, or not. If Sir John Franklin found such a sea, and was successful in crossing the barrier of ice, he could make his way rapidly both northwardly and westerly. Such an event would carry him beyond the reach of vessels sent to his aid from Baffin's Bay, and it would not be surprising to hear from him at Behring's Straits, or even off the northern coast of Siberia. Now, supposing all this to be the case, the hardy navigators will find no difficulty in procuring the means for subsistence, as whales are found in great numbers in the sea north of Behring's Straits, on the flesh of which they might subsist. We do not, by any means, despair of the return of Sir John Franklin and his party; and shall have strong expectations that these hopes will be realized in October or November next.

It is proper to state another argument in favor of the existence of an open sea near the North pole. In the late Antarctic expeditions of Sir James Ross and Captain Wilkes they came to a mass of floating ice similar to that in Greenland and other north polar seas. This barrier, which was from 50 to 70 miles in width, was crossed, when an open sea was found beyond, which their ship also crossed, and made their discovery of a southern continent, or land.

The northern ice barrier is usually some hundred miles across, though in some seasons it is doubtless less than a hundred. This fact indicates a large space which the ice occupied, or a sea, differing from the southern pole, which seems to be surrounded by land.

Chips from the Library.

[From the Second Series of Southey's Commonptuce-Book, just published by Messrs. HARPER. THE SPIRITUALL GLASSE.

Praye devoudy.
Sighe deeplye.
Suffer patiently.
Make yourselves lowly.
Give not sentence hastely.

Speak but seldome, and that trulve. Speak but seidome, and that trui Prevent your speech discreetlye. Observe Ten* diligentlye. Flee from Seven† mightelye. Guide Fire; circumspectlye. Resist temptation stronglye, Breake that offe quickiye. Weep bitterlye, Have compassion tenderlye. Doe good deeds justelye. Love hertelye. Love faithfullye. Love God onlye.
Love all others for him charitablye.
Love in adversitye. Love in prosperitye.

Think always on Love, which is nothinge but God

Thus Love bringeth the Lover to Love, which is God himseif."

From H. K. White's Papers, said there to be "from an old wellum MS. of the reign of Elizabeth."

THE FOURTH FINGER, OR DIGITUS MEDICUS, OF THE LEFT HAND.

"We learne from Petronius Arbiter that rings of gold are worne by noble persons on the medicinall finger of the left hand, called by the Latines, digitus medicus, as the little finger, his neighbour, auricularis. Aulus Gellius, in the tenth booke and chapter of his Attick Nights (followed by the whole schoole of Physitions), declareth, that a small and subtile arterie (but not a nerve, as Aulus Gellius saith) proceedeth from the heart, to beate on this Physition finger. motion of which arterie may be felt by touching the finger, as an index or demonstration, of whatsoever is next to the pulse, either in women in travaile, or in weary and over-laboured persons, informing alwayes from time to time, when the heart beateth, or is offended.

" This finger on the left hand, is rarely afflicted with the gout, for the sympathie and neigh-bourhood it hath with the heart (the first living and last dying) which conserveth the gouty, untill such time as the infection of corrupted humours come to disperse themselves in the left crannies of the breast or stomacke, under which is the point of the heart, and then this annulary finger becommeth glandulous and swolne. For then, when vitall heate is quenched and wholly abated (as a light without oyle) our lampe is extinguished, by

the devision of a whole part.

"And the Canonists hold in the glosse of the chapter famina the thirtieth, and the fifth question, that to this physicall finger, a veine answereth, which taketh his sourse and originall from the

"And this is the reason, why at sacring the most Christian Monarches of France (the onely solemne act which they doe in all their life) the ring of gold is put on the fourth finger of the left hand, in signe of a marriage that day, betweene them and the kingdome. As the same is done to married wives in the church."-FAVINE'S Theatre of Honour and Knighthood.

MARRIAGE-" GOOD WISHES IN THE LORD!"

"Good manners forbid an address to a perfect stranger, and seem to check the freedom of claiming kindred in this case; but a paternal benediction is at least a harmless thing; and good wishes ought never to be out of fashion. Where-

"Dear madam,—As you have been a Rebeckah in resolution and a Ruth in your choice, I doubt not you will be a Sarah for respect and reverence; and may the object of your choice prove a Moses for meekness, a Job for patience, a Solomon for wisdom, a Joshua for resolution, a David for zeal, an Abraham in faith, an Isaac in fear, a Jacob in prayer, and in care and tenderness towards his flock: yea, may he be a Timothy for studiousness, a Paul for labors, and a Peter for his abundant success. And,

" Dear sir,-As by information the Lord's gift to you has much of Rachel in her countenance, may she be a Leah for fruitfulness, an Abigail for prudence, a Martha for housewifery, a Doreas for public spiritedness, and a Mary for preferring

* Commandments.

† Deadly Sins.

the one thing needful.' And like Zechariah and 'the one thing needful.' And like Zecharian and Elizabeth, may ye be long companions in a holy, heavenly, and conscientious walk before your God; and at last heirs and partakers of the land of pure and never-ending felicity in the presence of God and the Lamb for ever. In fine, I wish you and your dear consort every prosperity of soul and body, and that the best of friends may dwell

with you in your new habitation. "May plenty be ever found in your pantryfrugality in your kitchen; peace, piety, and prudence in your parlor; fervent devotion in your oratory; diligence and prayer in your study; fidelity and success in your flock—and the presence of the God of Bethel in all. I may add, as many look much at a minister's dress, as well as other things, I would earnestly recommend the fine linen of heart-purity, spirituality, and sin-cerity; the waistcoat of humility and self-diffi-dence, well lined with patience and self-denial under crosses; the outer garment of a holy, or-namental, and godly conversation in all things, at all times, and in all companies. This garment ought to be well trimmed with gravity, meekness, forbearance, brotherly-love, pity, and an ambition to be useful. These are kept tight about you, by putting on the whole armor of God; and to fence against blasts and chill-fits, the Holy Ghost has directed the use of zeal as a cloke; but great care ought to be taken that it be such as our Lord has worn before us, and not made of counterfeit materials, which have been often imposed

"Excuse allegory drawn out to so tiresome a length, and allow me, in plainness of heart and speech, to say that I rejoice in your comforts, and wish you all supports and supplies. Remember you are in the wilderness; expect, therefore, your share of rough weather, and seek the things that are above. In your pilgrimage-course live above, and live in Him who lives above. Keep a watch over your heart, that creatures steal it not from God; and hold your dearest creatures and com-forts in the hand of resignation,—remembering they are but lent mercies, and we tenants-at-will in all our earthly possessions."—Evangelical Magazine, March, 1813.

SUPPER LUXURIES.

"I will write

"I will write

To you the glory of a pompous night.
Which none (except sobriety) who wit
Or clouthes could boast, but freely did admit.
I (who still sin for company) was there.
And tasted of the glorious supper, where
Meat was the least of worder; the' the nest
O' the Phonix rifled seemed to annaze the feast,
And the ocean left so poor that it alone
Could since vasunt wrethed herring and poor John.
Luculius' surfeits were but types of this,
And whatsoever riot mentioned is
In story, did but the dull zane play
To this proud night, which rather we'll term day.
For the artificial lights so thick were set,
That the bright sun seem'd this to counterfeit.
But seven (whom whether we should sages call,
Or dendly sins, I'll not dispate) were all
Invited to this pomp; and yet I dare
Pawn my lov'd muse, the Hungarian did prepare
Not half that quantity of victual when
He laid his happy siege to Nortlingen.
The mist of the perfumes was breathed so thick,
That lynx himself, tho' her sight famed so quick,
Had there scarce spy'd one soher: for the wealth
Of his good Majesty to celebrate.
Who'll judge them loyal subjects without that:
Yet they, who some fond privilege to maintain
Would have rebelled, their best freehold, their brain,
Surrondered there, and five fifteens did pay
To drink his happy life and reign. O day
It was thy piety to fly; thou hadst been
Found accessory else to this fond sin.
But I furget to spoak each sitratingem
By which the dishes entered, and in them
Each lusclous miracle, as if more books
Than the philosopher's stone: here we did see
All wonders in the kitchen alchemy.
But I'll not leave you there; before you part
You shall have something of another art,
A banquet raining down so fast, the good
Old patriarch would have thought a general flood.
Heaven opened, and from thence a mighty shower
Of amber comfits its sweet self did pour
Upon our heads, and auckets from our eye,
Like thickened clouds did steal away the sky,
That it was questioned whether Heaven were
Black-friars, and each star a

Bublishers' Circular.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

In the press, by H. Kernor, 633 Broadway, and will be ready in a few days, A Letter to the Hon. Horace Mann, by Charles Astor Bristed; being a Defensive Reply to the Aggressive Assumptions and Gratuitous Allegations of that Author, in his " Lecture on Thoughts for Young Men," upon the Character of the late John Jacob Astor, and the fallacious parallel drawn between him and Stephen Girard, with reference to the testamentary dispo-sition and public bequeathments of their estates, embracing remarks on American opinions, habits, and society.

THE ENGLISH OPIUM EATER.—Two volumes of the writings of this celebrated individual will roon be issued by Ticknor, Reed & Fields. The first volume will contain, we understand, besides the Confessions of an Opium Eater, the remarkable series of papers called Suspiria de Profundis, which are a continuation of the Confessions. The second volume will embrace M. de Quincey's Lives of Shakspeare, Pope, Goethe, Schiller, and Charles Lamb, a galaxy of names worthy to be intrusted to this great writer.

ENGLISH LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

REV. R. MONTGOMERY has in press a new work, entitled "God and Man." G. P. R. James announces a new novel, "The Old Oak Chest." Lever commences a new novel entitled " Maurice Tiernay," in the Dublin University Magazine. A new work on California, "with numerous illustrations, delineating the state of the country and of the numerous fortune hunters, by Mr. W. Ryan," is also announced.

By a recent report it appears that the number of visits made to the British Museum Library, for purposes of study and research, was in 1810 about 1,950; 4,300 in 1815; 8,820 in 1820; 22,800 in 1825; 31,200 in 1830; 63,466 in 1835; 67,542 in 1840; 69,303 in 1841; 71,706 in 1842; and 70,371 in 1849.

H. COLBURN has published Sin and Sorrow, a

G. Bell announces a Description of the Works of Ancient and Mediæval Art, collected at the

Society of Arts in 1850—with illustrations.

An English journal states; "It is confidently said that the admirable article on Grote's History of Greece, in the present number of the Quarterly Review, was written by that accomplished scholar, the Rev. A. P. Stanley, son of the late lamented Bishop of Norwich; the article on Louis Philippe by Mr. Croker, to whom, it is said, the ex king in person dictated the account given of his own and person dictated the account given of his own and his family's flight from France; the article on the Pillars of Hercules by Mr. Ford, author of that striking work the *Handbook in Spain*; and that on the Governesses' Asylum by Mrs. Eastlake, late Miss Rigby. This lady is authoress of some of the most brilliant articles which have of late appeared in our leading reviews."

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED IN ENGLAND FROM THE 29TH MARCH TO THE 13TH OF APRIL.

THE 29TH MARCH TO THE 13TH OF AFRIL.

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